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VATICAN HOLDS UNIQUE PLACE IN THE WORLD

Only Spot Which Transcends War Due to Its Tremendous Following

IN DELICATE POSITION

Envoys to Holy See of Enemy Powers Watch Each Other's Activities

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 20.—In a world where most of the countries are at war, there is one place which transcends the war.

That place is the Vatican City, the seat of the Pope's palace.

It is a very strange phenomenon that the representatives of the two groups of countries which are in death struggle with each other are gathered together in one and the same place.

There is a rapid increase in the representation of countries at the Vatican.

The representative of Japan to the Holy See, Ken Harada, reached his post a short time ago.

A representative of the United States, Myron Taylor, was recently on a visit to the Vatican City.

There is talk of Spain sending an Ambassador to the Vatican.

Chungking Envoy Coming

Very shortly Chungking will be represented at the Pope's palace. A building is ready for the occupation of the envoy of Chungking, who has been Minister to Switzerland. He is getting a permit for him to pass through Italy to get to the Vatican City. From present indications he will be at his new post early next month.

It is by virtue of the Lateran Treaty of 1929, concluded between the Italian Government and the Vatican, that the Pope's palace and the space where it is located, which is separated from Italian territory by a wall, is independent.

This space, called the Vatican City, is about 110 acres. Within this walled city are many georgeous churches and the world's finest museum. The population of the city is put at 910.

To people interested only in temporal matters, the Vatican City might seem insignificant. To religious minded people it represents the greatest moral force in the world. It lords it over a spiritual world, having the support of the 360,000,-000 Catholic believers in the world.

To know this is to understand how it is that there is an uninterrupted flow of materials to the Vatican City from Italy, America, and other warring countries as from neutral countries although traffic is tied up throughout the world.

Special Transport

It is no uncommon sight that a transport of the Vatican arrives at a Spanish port with American goods. A special train will take these goods directly to the Vatican through a number of European countries. There is no country which dares to make the slightest attempt to interfere with this traffic.

The Vatican has a powerful radio station. Through this news is exchanged with all corners of the world. There are no restrictions imposed by any country on this work of the Vatican.

The citizens of the Vatican City are for the most part laborers working for the Vatican. They are co[illegible]pletely exempted from the mil[illegible] service of Italy.

Although the Vatican is [illegible] to extremity, it is not free [illegible] effect of war. It is gett[illegible] shadow of the war. Tha[illegible] it is getting into a [illegible]ate position. Certainly it [illegible] be too cautious in shaping its [illegible]se in the situation in which it [illegible] finding itself.

The automob[illegible], mostly American-made, w[illegible]h once were a sight in the Vatican City, have completely disappeared from the streets, because the Vatican authorities have restricted the use of the fuel in the manner of the belligerent countries.

A change has occurred in the policy of the radio station of the Vatican. It is chiefly functioning to ascertain the fate of war prisoners in the belligerent countries.

Light Control Observed

As in Rome, light control is observed in the Vatican City. With the sounding of the air raid alarm

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Dispatches Message To King of Denmark

His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday sent a telegraphic message of sympathy to King Christian X of Denmark to inquire after the King's injury, it was revealed on Wednesday.

YOUTHS OF BURMA TO STUDY IN JAPAN

Central Administrative Organ Decides to Send Group of 200 Annually

Domei

RANGOON, October 21.—The Central Administrative Organ of Burma has decided to send 200 Burmese youths annually to Japan for technical education as a means of facilitating the industrial development of new-born Burma, it was revealed here today.

Hyogoro Sakurai, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma now visiting in Tokyo to attend a conference of military administrators, who also holds the post of chief director of the Japan-Burma Society, will make arrangements with school authorities in Japan for the admission of the Burmese youths. Mr. Sakurai is expected to approach the authorities of the Kiryu Higher Technical School for the purpose.

In an interview with Domei today, Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ, declared that the industrialization of Burma is an absolute prerequisite for the reconstruction of the country which aims at the establishment of a self-sufficient eonomic strucure. He added that he is also contemplating a plan to send Burmese youths to study medical science and other branches of science in Japan.

The Burmese official further expressed a desire to create an agency in Tokyo for the Central Administrative Organ with a view to promoting contact between the two countries.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FORMED IN MENGCHIANG

Will Strive to Lead Mongols to Understand Purpose of Current War

A grand organization ceremony of the East Asia Cooperative Association of the Japanese residents in Mengchiang was held Tuesday afternoon at the Kalgan Public Hall, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Kalgan.

The association was established for the purpose of guiding the East Asiatic movement of about 40,000 Japanese residents in Mengchiang, who should be a driving force to make the 6,000,000 people of Mengchiang recognize the true meaning of the Japanese declaration of war against the Anglo-American countries, the paper said.

The new association will be divided into thought, economic and cultural departments and will proceed with the common aim of attaining successful conclusion of the current war by collaboration of efforts of all East Asiatic peoples, the paper [illegible]

U.S. PASSES NEW T[illegible] BILL

[illegible] $6,000,000,000 [illegible] Increase

[illegible]NOS AIRES, October 20.—The [illegible]ed States House of Representa[illegible]ves approved the increased taxation bill aimed at the $6,000,000,000 State revenue increase in its session on Tuesday, it was reported from Washington today.

The bill was [illegible] by the joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate on Saturday and was referred to the Lower House again on Tuesday for approval.

P.I. Culture Hall Ready

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—The Culture Hall, which the Japanese military administration has been planning to build in Manila in order to introduce Japanese culture in the new Philippines, is expected to be opened on December 8 to commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

ALLIES FACING DARKER DAYS THIS WINTER

U.S., Britain Landing Troops In West Asia, Africa, in Effort to Turn Tide

SOVIET PLIGHT MOUNTS

United Nations Have Eye on Dakar But Fear Throwing France Into Axis Camp

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 20.—With winter approaching on the eastern front where the Germans are demonstrating their overwhelming superiority, America and Britain are desperately landing troops in West Asia and Africa in attempts to bring about a favorable change in the European situation. Thus war clouds over West Asia and Africa are becoming darker, and observers believe that this coming winter will see new battlefields in the southern Caucasus and West Asia, and that in North Africa the Axis forces will unleash a titanic drive to seize the Suez canal.

Regarding the coming winter's campaign, Winston Churchill in his recent Edinburgh address, and Franklin Roosevelt in a radio message have claimed that the war situation was becoming favorable for the Allies. And on the occasion of Jan Smuts' visit to Britain, British leaders have boasted that they will "first drive the Axis forces out of the Mediterranean." Neutral circles, however, are of the opinion that such Allied mouthings run absolutely contrary to the real situation, and that London faces its most critical winter in the four years of war.

Britons Fear Winter War

Nothing can conceal London's apprehension and fear of the coming winter's war, although the public in Britain still clings to the hope that a long drawn out war will prove favorable to them, and that with America's completion of her armament expansion, the Allies will be able to win the final victory just as they did in the last European war. But Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, who recently returned to London, has issued a stern warning on too much dependence being placed on a protracted war. Observers believe that his warning was based on the following points:

1—The German forces on the Eastern front, in contrast to the situation last year, are fully prepared for winter. And for that reason a part of the German forces on the Eastern front can be transferred to the Western front or to the African front.

2—Most of the German objectives have been gained, with abundant food supplies in the Ukraine and huge resources secured.

3—Although in the second summer offensive this year the Germans did not win a complete victory on the Caucasus front, where the objective is the occupation of the oil fields they are continuing to advance southward and their objective is about to be attained.

In Britain, public opinion leans strongly to the idea expressed by the Manchester Guardian that "the Germans have suffered greatly by the long and stubborn resistance put up by the Soviets." But military circles are not as optimistic, feeling that even though the Soviets may be able to carry out a winter counter-offensive it will not be as effective as the one last winter.

Soviets Facing Crisis

Why this is so can be explained by the fact that the industrial regions in the Caucasus have been lost, the line connecting the Caucasus and central Russia has been severed, and because of that, the possibility of Soviet nourishment to its resistance has become less. In addition, the Arctic route has become almost impossible to use because of the activity of the German Navy. It is expected that the food problem will be acute in the Soviets this year, and that the Soviets will suffer its worst winter.

It is believed that if the Axis forces are able to shift a part of their strength to the fronts in the west and in Africa without decreasing their advancing pressure in the Caucasus, then the situation will be-

(Continued on Page 2)

En Bloc Resignation Of Chilean Cabinet Caused by Disunity

Domei

BUENOS AIR[illegible]

The Chilean [illegible] announced th[illegible] of the cabine[illegible] tiago dispa[illegible] that the d[illegible] member[illegible] policy [illegible] due to [illegible] United S[illegible] State Su[illegible] cause of t[illegible]

MANCHOU[illegible] TO BANGKOK ARRIVES

Is Eldest Son of Former Premier of Manchoukuo — Stresses Cultural Ties

Cheng Yu, first Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand, arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday en route to Bangkok and registered at the Imperial Hotel.

Commenting on his mission to Thailand, Mr. Yu, who is the eldest son of the late Cheng Hsiao-hsu, elder statesman and former Premier of Manchoukuo, stressed the increasing need of closer cultural and economic relations between Thailand and Manchoukuo as co-partners in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The new Minister to Thailand expressed his firm conviction that there are no problems between Thailand and Manchoukuo which could not be diplomatically solved, adding that he is determined to execute his duties in Thailand in the spirit of absolute sincerity, the traditional spirit of all Asiatics.

"I have known Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, ever since Mr. Tsubokami served in Manchoukuo several years ago, and I am certain that I will be greatly benefited by his kind assistance in carrying out my duties in that country", Mr. Yu concluded.

BAIKOV, RUSSIAN AUTHOR, TO ATTEND MEETING HERE

Is Well-Known Writer of 'The Great King,' Authority on Manchurian Fauna

Domei

HARBIN, October 20.—Mr. Baikov, well-known White Russian author of "The Great King," will leave here about October 27 for Tokyo to attend a writers' conference which is scheduled to begin November 3, it was learned today. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, Mr. Baikov reportedly was so absorbed in his study of Manchurian fauna that he was oblivious of the hostilities. He arrived in Manchoukuo from Russia 40 years ago.

N. China Mayors' Meet Ends

Domei

PEKING, October 20.—The North China Mayors' Conference, in session here since yesterday, closed today following exhaustive discussions this morning regarding the foodstuff problem, peace preservation movement and other cardinal issues in North China.

CANTON FETES RAPID STRIDES [illegible]Y CITY

[illegible] Noted [illegible]panese [illegible]go

[illegible]STORED

[illegible] Peace and [illegible], Says Nippon Army Commander

Domei

CANTON, October 21.—Canton's population of 1,000,000 including 15,-000 Japanese, are today observing the fourth anniversary of the entry of Japanese Forces. They are living in an atmosphere of prosperity, the like of which was unknown prior to the city's occupation by the Japanese Forces.

Following the Japanese occupation of Canton, 80 per cent of the city's commercial and industrial establishments have been restored. Chinese capital has been invested mainly in the city's commerce while Japanese capital has been invested in Canton's multiple industries.

Many factories are being operated by Japanese concerns under commission of the Provincial Government while work will be resumed shortly at the Chinese spinning mills and other factories including the sulphate soda manufacturing plants which have been returned to the Chinese by the Japanese military authorities.

Anniversary Feted

Domei

CANTON, October 21.—The fourth anniversary of the capture of Canton was celebrated here today at the official residence of the Japanese Consul-General under the joint auspices of the Japanese and Chinese official and military authorities.

Following the celebration, an outdoor luncheon was given in the garden of the residence. Those attending included the Commander of the Japanese Forces in Canton as well as representatives of civil and government organizations in the city.

Wrestling matches by Japanese soldiers and bluejackets were held in the afternoon.

Remarkable Progress Seen

Domei

CANTON, October 21.—The most remarkable achievement attained in the Canton area during the four years of Japanese occupation is the establishment of peace and order there, declared the commander of an undisclosed Japanese Army corps on the first lines in South China in an interview with the press this morning on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the capture of Canton.

Recently no guerrilla activities have been reported from the Japanese first lines and this is proof of the drastic deterioration in the enemy's fighting power, the commander said.

Another remarkable development in Canton is the growing prosperity of Chinese commerce in the city, he added.

P.I. Shipping Starts

The Philippine Shipping Association, having obtained permission from the Japanese Military Administration under date of October 18, has commenced business, according to an Asahi dispatch from Manila.

Former Shah of Iran Riza Khan Pahlevi Held by British on St. Helena Island

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 21.—On the island of St. Helena, upon whose barren shores the great Napoleon Bonaparte ended his turbulent days, is today imprisoned the former Shah of Iran, Riza Khan Pahlevi, whose whereabouts has remained unknown since the British invaded Iran. The disclosure was made in an Arabian secret radio broadcast intercepted here on Monday.

Shah Pahlevi, the broadcast said, was seized by the British immediately following the British invasion and taken by air to Mauritius Island, a British possession in the South Indian Ocean, to cut the Shah off from all possible contact with the Axis.

But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with the Japanese Naval Forces threatening Britain's supremacy in the Indian Ocean, the worried British decided to remove the Shah to St. Helena. They were taking no chances upon the mighty guns of the Imperial Navy reaching the shores of Mauritius Island.

The British, the broadcast explained, took every precaution to keep the Shah's whereabouts secret, but the secret leaked out through the communication between the former Shah and the present ruler of Iran, which the English allowed once in two months.

On the lonely island of St. Helena, the broadcast went on, the former Shah spends an isolated life, finding his only pleasure in hunting in the forests of the island. If the British have not deprived Riza Khan Pahlevi of every comfort, it is only because of the healthy fear they have for the ire of the Arabians, to whom the former Shah ranks with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in prestige.

To the Arabians, the former ruler of Iran is what Napoleon Bonaparte once was to the French.

REICH UNITS PENETRATE INTO OCTOBER ARSENAL; FIGHTING SAID NEAR END

Premier Laval of Vichy Exhorts Laborers to Work for Germany

Firmly-Established Policy of Cooperating to Fullest Extent With Reich Clarified as Allies Apply Pressure on Dakar

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 20.—The offensive attitude which is being taken by the American and British forces toward Dakar in West Africa is spurring the Vichy Government to cooperate to the fullest extent with Germany, Vichy dispatches reveal. It is recalled that sometime ago, the Vichy Government held discussions in Paris with the German authorities over the question of exchanging French laborers with war prisoners.

Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy Government who returned to Vichy last Friday is said to have requested French labor groups to cooperate with the Government authorities in dispatching French laborers to Germany by issuing the following statement:

"The German Government is requesting France to send skilled laborers to that country. At this time when Germany is making great sacrifices for the sake of scoring a decisive victory in the current European war, France would be violating the principles of the German-French Armistice Pact if she merely sits on the fence and observes what is going on.

"As it is our duty to make a constructive effort to cooperate with Germany in the establishment of a new order in Europe, all laborers in France should fully support the Vichy Government's policy toward Germany, strongly back up Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and simultaneously heartily welcome the adoption of the bill calling for the employment of French laborers in German factories. The regulations which are in force in France today must strictly be observed, while our cooperative policy toward Germany, already firmly established, must be carried out faithfully."

Warns Against Reds

Domei

LISBON, October 20.—Premier Pierre Laval tonight appealed to the French workers and management [illegible] cooperate actively with Germ[illegible]

"The French people," [illegible] said, "cannot remain impassive in the face of the unheard sacrifices of Germany. We always will be Germany's neighbor."

Asserting that if Germany is beaten the Soviet Union will make the laws of Europe for tomorrow, Mr. Laval asked his audience to support Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

He also urged the French workers to go to munitions factories in Germany.

Germans Break Through Strong Soviet Defenses In Fierce Battle

RED PLANES GONE

Reuters Correspondent at Moscow Admits Stalingrad Situation Precarious

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, October 21.—Ac[illegible]ing to a field dispatch from [illegible] front under date of October [illegible], the German forces, which o[illegible]pied the Red Barricade Factory, [illegible]ave dashed into the compound [illegible] the Red October Arsenal from [illegible]e south, after breaking through strong enemy defenses.

The dash was made after the place had [illegible]n blasted at most ferociously b[illegible]r and artillery units.

Military experts think the complete reduction of the arsenal which would practically end the battle of Stalingrad, is a matter of time.

War Summary Given

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 21.—Following is a summary of reports reaching here on the Stalingrad situation:

1. There has been a heavy rain in the Stalingrad sector for the past few days, which has seriously hampered aerial activity. But the German air force at clear weather intervals carried out concentrated bombing on Soviet positions. It rained bombs on the Red October Arsenal, into which the German land force had penetrated. There was practically no aerial counterattack by the Soviets, and not the shadow of a Soviet plane is said to be seen over the eastern bank of the Volga.

2. Soviet reinforcements, including tank and artillery units, are being organized to aid the forces in the northwestern sector of Stalingrad, but they have not started action yet, according to a D.N.B. report.

3. The Germans, after occupying the Red Barricade and the Jerjinsky factories, and penetrating into the Red October Arsenal, have captured several points on the western bank of the Volga.

Early Fall Certain

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, October 21.—The Moscow correspondent of Reuters sent to his head office yesterday an urgent dispatch which reads as follows:

"The position of the defenders of Stalingrad is getting precarious hourly. If the Germans have obtained a firm foothold in the northern part of the city the Soviet forces in the central part will be exposed to grave danger."

The commentator of the British Broadcasting Corporation made the following comment:

"The fall of Stalingrad is imminent. The city is in a graver condition than before. The Germans attacking the city are advancing foot by foot. The defenders of the city cannot make any further retreat."

Reich Sees Victory

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 20.—There has been a visible weakening in the resistance of the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad during the past few days. It looks as though the end of Stalingrad is near.

The military quarters of Germany believe that Stalingrad will fall at any moment. Their views are summarized below:

"The portion of Stalingrad remaining in Soviet hands is small in area. It is along the Volga River two or three kilometers square. The points where the defenders of the city are putting up a strong resistance to the Germans are the Red October Arsenal, the factory district to the south of the factory, and an area on the eastern bank of the Volga River where the Soviets have artillery positions. The military value of these places has diminished to naught after attacks on them by German air and artillery units."

LANDING AT LIBERIA TO SECURE SEALANE

American Action Ascribed to Safeguarding Route Via Cape of Good Hope

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, October 20.—As regards the motive which led the American forces to effect their landing at Liberia, London attributes it to the necessity of the Allies securing the transportation route via Cape of Good Hope.

It is to be noted that the American forces have already made their unlawful landing at Belgian Congo.

The news of the sinking of allied shipping by the German submarine off Cape Town has made the problem relative to the necessity of securing the safety of the transportation route along the west coast of Africa to become an urgent one. As a result the American forces were obliged to make their landing again at Liberia.

Thus with the American and the British patrol boats and patrol airplanes starting out for their respective duties from this base, it can be readily observed that their primary objective lies in the securing of their lifeline in the Indian Ocean as well as in west Asia via South Africa.

The invasion of Liberia by [illegible] American forces will also ser[illegible] enliven the activity of the [illegible] Atlantic air route between Bra[illegible] West Africa. The move [illegible] the American and the British forces in these regions in the future is worth arresting the attention of those concerned in connection with the Dakar problem.

WAR HEROES REMEMBERED

Shanghai Pays Tribute to Fallen Japanese and Chinese

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 21.—Memorial services for Japanese and Chinese officers and men killed in action were held at the Roman Catholic Church in the French concession today under the joint auspices of various Japanese, Chinese and other Axis religious bodies here and the Shanghai Patriotic Association, supported by the Japanese authorities.

The rites were presided over by a German priest and attended by a large number of people.

U.S. FLIERS PUNISHED FOR THEIR SAVAGERY

Heavy Penalty Was Not Imposed as Retaliative Measure, Says Spokesman Hori

The imposition of a heavy penalty on t[illegible] American pilots who perpetrated [illegible] acts in their air raid on Ja[illegible] 18 was in accordance w[illegible] independent policy an[illegible] measure of retaliation a[illegible] enemy, Tomokazu Hori, [illegible]n of the Board of Informa[illegible]lared in his regular intervi[illegible] foreign correspondents We[illegible]

"The step was ta[illegible]r. Hori revealed, "because [illegible] fliers confessed that they [illegible]erately bombed or mac[illegible] nonmilitary establish[illegible] combatants altho[illegible]ey had been fully aware of [illegible]ature of their targets."

Queried as to the nature of the "severe punishment," the Spokesman said th[illegible] he is not in a position to enlarge upon the matter. Judging from the proclamation made by the Home Defense Headquarters he said, those guilty enemy pilots must have received severe form of punishment.

[illegible]egarding the number and names [illegible] the American pilots punished, Mr. Hori refrained from making any revelation, pointing out that he was not in a position to do so.

With reference to America and British reaction to the punishment meted out, the Spokesman stated that he has so far obtained no information other than that the enemy seems to be taking it for granted that the step was taken by Japan as a warning to future raiders.

AIR DEFENSE COUNCIL IS DECIDED FOR TOKYO

The Tokyo Prefectural Air Defense Council will be established shortly to safeguard the capital from enemy air raids, it was learned Wednesday.

The Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board will head the proposed organization, while the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture and Army and Navy officers will be appointed as advisers.

The projected body, superseding the Air Defense Committee which is scheduled to be dissolved in December, will deliberate on various plans to tighten air defense.

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ALLIES ARE FACING DARK WINTER DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

come increasingly favorable to the Axis.

On this point the Economist, a British weekly magazine, recently commented:

"This summer's greatest chance to invade the European continent has failed and has gone by because the Allies did not have enough troops. Belittling the past is just as bad as unduly expecting what the future will bring because the Germans can rest until the Allies are ready and when the time comes it will be possible for the Germans fully to meet the Allies. However, Allied circles feel, considering the fact that America was able to send two million completely armed troops into France a year and a half after it declared war in the last war, that it will send to the British Isles one million troops this autumn and two million before next spring."

Neutral quarters, however, look significantly upon the fact that, in contrast to the last war, America is forced to send its troops not only to Europe but to the Pacific, and that the tonnage necessary to ship highly mechanized forces in this war is considerably greater than it was in the last. Thus America's actions are severely impeded by the dearth of bottoms, and neutral experts estimate that America is able to send not more than 600,000 soldiers to Britain, including Iceland and North Ireland.

Allies Missed Opportunity

Added to this outlook is the fact that, although the Allies claim that they control the air in western Europe, they were still unable to establish a second front this summer when they were given the greatest opportunity. At that time the Germans occupied the southern part of the Soviet Union and were concentrating their strength there. It is certain that the Germans will shift at least part of their strength to the western front this winter, and this fact, it is evident, will counterbalance the increase in the possibility of any Allied offensive in this area next spring.

Thus, as Smuts stated, the center of the war this winter will be along the shores of the Mediterranean with Egypt as the focal point. The Allies will attempt to invade Dakar. And the Axis will advance into the southern Caucasus. Thus both sides will face each other in the battle for the Suez Canal. Churchill and the Allied military in Egypt claim that the situation in Egypt is turning in favor of the Allies and point to the following conditions as proof of their statements:

1—The defenses of Malta have become strengthened by the arrival of large forces of American air and tank units.

2.—The Allied forces which landed in Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa will probably attack Libya from the rear.

3—The construction of the highway from western Africa to the Sudan is progressing rapidly.

4—Allied landings in Liberia.

The Axis side claims:

(1) The Mediterranean route is, as British seamen say, "A route of death," and even if the Allies succeed in reopening it, it will be just as dangerous.

(2) The route around the Cape of Good Hope requires three times as much time and consequently requires as many more bottoms.

(3) The West Africa to Sudan highway will take at least 10 more months to complete. American forces in Egypt are merely there and doing nothing. And because of the increasing threat of the German forces in the Caucasus, reinforcements from the Allied forces in the Middle East can not be expected.

Thus, as advocated by Smuts and Hoare, the Allies will have to open an offensive against Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces while the Germans are occupied at the Eastern front, but Marshal Rommel's forces have made all preparations for an assault toward the Suez, while the German threat from the Caucasus is increasing by the day. Thus the situation in this area will not develop as Churchill says and hopes it will.

The Allies are awaiting the chance to invade Dakar but what they fear is that such an action will finally cause France to enter the Axis camp in active cooperation. Thus the Allies, who laid their hopes on a long-term war, are seeing their dream destroyed. It is the opinion among informed quarters that the most important setback will be that the Allies will lose forever the point from which to launch a counter-offensive against the European continent.

Sever Allied Tie-Up

C.P.S.

PEIPING, October 19.—Three hundred thousand Christians in North China have declared themselves independent of the 1,500 British and American missionary institutions with which they have hitherto been associated, in order that the Christian faith in China might find a truer expression, free from the pernicious influence of Anglo-American domination.

Premier Meets Former Subordinates

Wednesday was a memorable day in the lives of 34 men. These men, whose thinning hair betrays the fact that they are well into their fifties, were the guests of Premier Tojo on Tuesday when they called on him to inform him of the fact that his subordinates of 38 years ago, when the Premier was known as Sub-Lieutenant Tojo, had formed a society called the "Tojo-Kai." Literally translated, "Tojo-Kai" simply means Tojo Society, but a more liberal translation would probably be "Society for Dyed-in-the-Wool Supporters of Premier Tojo."

Two New Battleships Added by British Navy To Offset Fleet's Loss

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 20.—The British Admiralty announced today that the new capital ships, Anson and Howe, have already been put into service and are now on the sea with other warcraft. Both ships are of 35,000 tons and were recently finished since their construction started in the summer of 1937. They are specially designed as was the battleship, Prince of Wales, which was sunk by the Japanese air units in the Battle off Malaya. The new warships have ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns, four pom-pom guns and carry four airplanes. They are 740 feet long and 103 feet wide. Their draught is 27 feet 8 inches. Each battleship carries a crew of 1,500.

REFUNDS TO DEPOSITORS TO BEGIN IN HONGKONG

20 Per Cent of Outstanding Amounts in Former Chungking Banks Slated

Domei

HONGKONG, October 21.—Refunding of the deposits in the Central Bank of China, the National Currency Bank of China and the Bank of Canton, former Chungking banks, which have been taken over by the Japanese, will be started Thursday, it was announced here today.

A sum corresponding to 20 per cent of the outstanding amount will be refunded for each deposit. If the outstanding amount does not exceed 300 Hongkong dollars, however, the whole amount will be refunded.

It was also revealed that in making the refund, restrictions will be placed on the deposits of enemy nationals.

DIPLOMATS HEAR LECTURE

French Priest Gives Talk on Songs Of Ancient Japanese Soldiers

Members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo Tuesday night attended a lecture on "Songs of Ancient Japanese Soldiers" given by Father Yves Cossard at the Maison Franco-Japonaise in Kanda Ward, the Asahi reported Wednesday.

Father Cossard, a resident in Japan for the past 10 years and a professor at the Catholic Seminary, Shakujii, Tokyo, has carried on extensive research work on ancient Japanese poetry and recently completed a French translation of about 100 songs of Japanese soldiers, which appear in the Manyoshu Anthology compiled in the eighth century.

Interviewed by Asahi following the lecture, Father Cossard said that the songs of ancient Japanese soldiers embody the same patriotism of the Japanese people of today.

British Mission to Chungking

SHANGHAI, October 21.—The British Parliamentary Mission to the Chungking [illegible] bearing personal messages from King George VI to Lin Sen and Chiang Kai-shek, is scheduled to [illegible] Chungking on October [illegible] there, according to [illegible] patches quoting the [illegible] Pao.

Men Who Served Under Tojo 38 Years Ago Establish Society to Support Premier

Shojiro Fujii, eel dealer of Kyoto, Seishiro Nagawa, railway official of Keijo, and others who were under the command of Premier General Hideki Tojo when he was a sub-lieutenant attached to the third infantry regiment at Akasaka 38 years ago, have organized a society called "Tojo Kai" (Society for the Support of Premier Tojo), it was learned here yesterday.

In spring last year, the veterans drew up plans to organize the "Tojo Kai" and asked for the Premier's approval. Obtaining the Premier's consent, the ex-subordinates made arrangements for the formation of the society.

At 8 o'clock this morning, 34 out of a total of 70 ex-subordinates assembled in front of the Imperial Palace, and from there proceeded to the Premier's official residence.

Premier Tojo was highly pleased to see his old subordinates variously clad in Japanese ceremonial dress, national uniforms and rusty frock-coats. Tears could be seen in the Premier's eyes as he recalled the days when his ex-subordinates were young.

In commemoration of the gathering, a photograph was taken. Among the group was an aged woman carrying a picture of the late Mr. Ryosuke Sugita, who was a first class private attached to "Sub-Lieutenant Tojo."

Mr. Sugita breathed his last in 1926. His wife Mrs. Katsu Sugita, aged 52, hearing of the formation of the "Tojo Kai," came up to Tokyo from Tochigi Prefecture with her husband's picture to participate in the inaugural meeting of the society.

Leaving the Premier's official residence, the party proceeded to the Meiji and the Yasukuni Shrines. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they held a meeting at the Army Club at Kudan to draw up the regulations of the society, among which were the following:

"1. To maintain deep affection for our former instructor and to pray for continued success in General Tojo's activities.

"2. A general meeting shall be held once a year to confer with General Tojo."

It was decided at the same time that a general meeting will be held once a year even after Premier Tojo resigns from his post.

At 6:00 p.m. a dinner party was held at the Army Club, after which they spent the evening in reminiscing about the "old days" at the Military Hall, where they put up for the night.

Shoichi Hara and Tosaku Kitano, who fought at Tiehling, Manchuria, in 1905 under Sub-Lieutenant Tojo, said:

"At that time, Tojo-san was a 21-year old sub-lieutenant fresh from the Military Cadet School. He was in high spirits. He was particularly severe in maneuvers. We used to run up a 400-meter height near Tiehling whenever there was a maneuver. Tojo-san was always at the head of the platoon. When making a charge, he would tap his knapsack and say, 'This knapsack is light, but my responsibility is heavy.' We were extremely impressed."

The office of the "Tojo Kai" will be housed in Mr. Fujii's residence in Kyoto.

Sun's Statue to Be Unveiled

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 20.—The beautiful park laid out at Hsin-chien Kow, better known as the Banking Square, is nearing completion. A bronze statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic will be erected in the center of the park to serve as a perpetual reminder to the people of the veneration and gratitude due to his memory. An unveiling ceremony is scheduled to be held at the park on November 12, the birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun.

2,000 Chiangsters Give Up

C.P.S.

TSINGTAO, October 20.—About 2,000 Chungking troops in Shantung under the command of Chang Hsi-huai have approached a Japanese unit expressing their desire to join the peace movement. Chang Hsi-huai was the chief of the third area in western Shantung. His participation in the peace movement is expected greatly to demoralize the Chungking troops south of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

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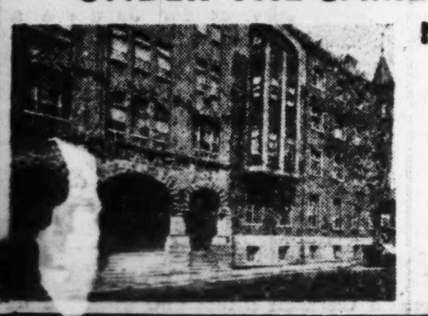

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VATICAN'S POSITION UNIQUE IN WORLD

(Continued From Page 1)

all the residents of the city are expected to take to shelters.

All cafes are closed in the city. The extreme measure of ordering the cafes closed was taken by the Vatican authorities after they had realized that politics was discussed by the customers of cafes.

The curfew has been observed in the city for some time. After dusk no people other than the residents of the city are allowed to enter the city. At 11 o'clock at night all the gates of the city are closed.

It would seem that the Vatican City is the last place to be visited by warring planes.

Following the outbreak of the war, the Vatican authorities made proposals for Britain and France to take measures which would preclude the art treasures in Rome and the Vatican City from being damaged by bombs. France was prompt to accept. The reply of the British Government was that it all depended upon the attitude of Italy.

Incidentally, British Prime Minister Churchill has repeatedly talked of bombing Rome. The indication is that nothing will come out of this talk. It is absolutely impossible to avoid hitting the buildings housing art collections in Rome and the Vatican City which are one unit geographically.

The famous library of the Vatican, one of the most important in the world, is protected from air attack. It has an iron ceiling among other defense measures.

Important Museum

As for the Vatican museum, which is housing the most important art collection in the world, it is undefended altogether, and is open as in normal times.

The Pope very rarely leaves the Vatican City. He has not sought refuge on occasions when the air raid alarm has been sounded. He would go to the window of his room at the alarm and remain there while it was in effect, saying prayer for the people of the belligerent countries.

Prior to the war the envoys of the powers to the Vatican had headquarters in Rome. With the outbreak of the war, the envoys of America, Britain, and other countries allied with them moved their headquarters to the Vatican City. The first envoy to leave Rome to settle in the Vatican City was French. He spends most of his time at the museum.

The next envoy to come to the city from Rome was British. This British official is frequently seen walking the streets in the company of his pet dog with a camera. He is an amateur photographer.

The allied countries which are represented at the Vatican at the present time number 13. The headquarters of the representatives of these countries are separated from the hostile territory of Italy by a wall.

Harada in Rome

The Japanese envoy, Mr. Harada, is quartered in Rome. From there he is keeping a watch over the representatives of the allied countries at the Vatican who are residing in the Vatican City.

The peculiar position of the Vatican stands in the way of any attempt by the Pope to take the initiative in mediating in the war.

Observers here are apt to think that if ever he will act it will be when he is asked by neutral countries to use his good offices to end the war.

Su-Huai Headquarters Formed

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, October 20.—The Su-huai Garrison Headquarters has been reorganized into the Peace Preservation Headquarters for the Su-huai Special Area.

246 Prolific Families Slated to Receive Monetary Gift From Welfare Ministry

Two hundred and forty-six out of a total of 2,145 families, who were officially commended on November 3 last year, will be each presented with an annual monetary gift from this year by the Welfare Ministry on application. The money is to help toward the education of the children, it was revealed by the Ministry yesterday.

According to the same Ministry, the number of persons who are entitled to the gift, which is granted under the special educational fund system in operation since last year, is 253. They include 126 middle school students, 100 students of girls' higher schools and 27 students of schools of or above the college grade.

Of this number, Tokyo accounts for 43, Yamanashi for 42, Shizuoka for 25, Kagoshima for 21, Aichi for 19, Okinawa for three, Kochi for two and Okayama for one.

The annual monetary gift presented by the Welfare Ministry amounts to ¥200 for students attending middle-schools and ¥500 for others in higher educational institutions.

MORE PLANES DONATED

People of North China Show Earnest Desire to Prosecute War

Reflecting the earnest desire of the people of North China and Mongolia to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia, nine more planes have been contributed to the Japanese military authorities from these people, according to an Asahi dispatch from Peking.

The christening ceremony for the new planes will take place in Peking on October 24, the Asahi further reported, adding that a total of 46 planes have been contributed by these people since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Lai Named Director

C.P.S

NANKING, October 20.—The National Government officially announced the appointment of Li Chao-chih (C. C. Lai) as director of the Administrative Bureau of the International Publicity Board of Ministry of Publicity.

MALAYAN WILL BE TAUGHT

Primary Schools in Fukui City to Give Special Courses

Reflecting the growing interest in the languages and customs of the Southern Regions, national primary schools in the city of Fukui will give special courses in Malayan, it was disclosed by the education section of Fukui Prefecture.

It is understood that the proposed course will be the first ever to be taught in any primary school in Japan. Pioneering in the field of language courses for primary school pupils, the city of Fukui has been teaching Chinese as an optional course for several years with encouraging results.

Chou Fetes Bank Officials

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 20.—The directors, supervisors and high officials of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications were recently entertained here by Chou Fu-hai, Minister of Finance.

'EMPIRE REVERENCE HOUR' SET FOR 9 A.M. NOVEMBER 3

People to Pray for Victory And Fulfillment of War Objectives

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has set aside as "national reverence hour" 9 a.m. of November 3, the first Meiji-setsu, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Domei reports.

Through the radio and other means, the hour will be announced to the people who will bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

Moreover, Government bodies, schools, companies, factories and other groups will mark the occasion by praying for victory and fulfillment of the objectives of the war.

Wu Gets New Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 20.—Wu Lan-chi, newly appointed director of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality, who will assume his office in a few days, declared in a press interview that he would exert his best efforts to carry out the fixed policy of food control under the guidance of Mayor Chen Kung-po and with the assistance of Japanese authorities.

Ambassador Wang Leaving

Domei

HSINKING, October 21.—Wang Yun-ching, newly-appointed Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to leave here on October 25 for Tokyo to take up his new post, it was revealed today. Mr. Wang will arrive in the Japanese capital on October 29, it is understood.

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JAPAN MUST CRUSH AMERICA DECISIVELY

Enemy Propaganda Aims at Severance of Relations Among Axis Nations

The War of Greater East Asia is a hundred years war. Not that actual warfare will be prolonged over this period but the status of warfare of military power, of ideology, of finance, of espionage, of culture will continue, according to Major Takashi Hirakushi, of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in an article appearing in the October Koron magazine. He discusses various phases of military power as follows:

During the past 10 months, the Japanese Forces have extended their area of occupation to 2,521,050 square kilometers more than 3.7 times the size of Japan Proper. This area includes a total population of 93,680,000 which almost equals that of Japan. The enemy fighting strength numbered 15,000 in Hongkong, 100,000 in the Philippines, 120,000 in Malay, 120,000 in the Netherlands East Indies and about 150,000 in Burma, making a total of 505,000. The number of divisions annihilated was 35½, war prisoners taken totaled 342,000 including 25,000 Americans, 64,000 English, 24,000 Dutch, 44,000 Chungking Chinese, 100,000 Indonesians and 80,000 others.

110,000 Chinese Killed

In addition, encounters were held with 1,500,000 Chinese, resulting in the annihilation of 110,000 and capture of 44,000. Among the arms seized were 3,783 guns, 1,440 tanks, 31,589 trucks and 240 planes. The number of airplanes destroyed and shot down numbered 1,636, heavy and light machine-guns destroyed amounted to 11,548, rifles 216,714, locomotives, passenger and freight trains 12,200, ships 48 (117,000 tons).

The activities of the Navy spread over almost half the globe, to the west coast of America on the east, to Madagascar in West Africa on the west, to Sydney on the south and to Dutch Harbor in the north. The covering of such a wide expansive area was hitherto unknown in the history of warfare. According to a report submitted by the Navy Minister on May 27 at the 80th Extraordinary Diet Session, the number of enemy ships sunk were battleships 8, aircraft carriers 6, cruisers 15, destroyers 24, submarines 50 amounting to a total of 580,000 tons, and in addition sank 47 other small war vessels. The greatly or partly damaged ships were battleships 5, cruisers 12, destroyers 11, submarines 29, a total of about 320,000 tons besides damaging 40 other small war vessels. Merchant vessels sunk numbered 169, with total tonnage of about 934,000, the number damaged 129, tonnage 483,000.

War vessels captured totaled 9, merchant ships 503, total tonnage about 220,000. The number of airplanes shot down was 2,285. In the month of June, a British battleship was damaged off the coast of Diego Suarez of Madagascar Island, one warship sunk in Sydney Harbor, two aircraft carriers sunk near Midway on June 4. Further results were obtained in the first and second Solomon Battles.

In order to know of the changes brought about in the world situation and whether America and Britain will remain passive, it is necessary to make some study of the American-British fighting strength and their plans for the future.

The Americans have realized as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, their utter lack of preparation for their conflict with Japan. Roosevelt, who had been resorting to the policy of intimidating Japan as means of currying public favor, has now tasted the bitterness of disillusionment and is now exerting his utmost to recover his lost honor.

The American Government is now striving to strengthen its wartime structure. Washington will henceworth rush the completion of her armaments. At the same time, she will stress her assistance to Britain and attempt to check Germany. She will also endeavor to recover her defeats in the Pacific. Thirty per cent of America's peacetime industries switched over to wartime manufacturing in the first World War, while already in the current war 80 per cent have made the change. From this, it can be surmised that America will not plead for peace, but will trudge along, even against her inclination, in the prosecution of the war.

Producing More Arms

In regard to the armament expansion now confronting America, full efficiency in production will not be realized this year, but a remarkable increase of two or three times the present output is expected the next year and the year following. Airplanes, with a present production capacity of about 4,000, will be increased to 6,000 planes by the end of this year, 15,000 or 16,000 for next year and probably 20,000 the following year. The present naval strength consists of ships aggregating approximately 2,000,000 tons with 7,000 to 8,000 planes, but at the end of two years the scheduled program plans to produce 2,600,000 tons of ships, 15,000 airplanes. Also plans are under way for the formation of three to four marine corps divisions.

The army force will be increased from the present 1,800,000 to 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 the next year and the year following respectively.

The production of tanks, which is at present 500 per month for both medium and light machines, will be increased next year to 1,000 for light tanks and 2,000 for medium ones. As America has taken on the role of an arsenal for the so-called democratic bloc in the current war, she will undoubtedly continue her aid to Britain, Soviets, and Chungking even at the diminution of her strength. America's armament expansion program has compelled her to forego the former laissez-faire attitude for a complete wartime structure.

America is frenziedly striving for the expansion of her armaments. However, on examining the question in the light of her internal conditions, many weak points are laid bare from the standpoints of spiritual preparedness and military strategy. Although material preparations may be completed, it is doubtful whether adequate training can be accomplished overnight.

Great difficulties will accompany the fulfilment of America's military expansion program due to lack of sufficient skilled workers. A great many laborers will be required for the realization of the production program and consequently the production of 125,000 planes will be absolutely impossible by next year, according to Roosevelt's message.

The shortage of ship bottoms will also present another great obstacle. America had been relying hitherto on automobile transportation and foreign bottoms with the result that her shipping tonnage is unexpectedly small, amounting to only 9,000,000 tons. In addition, she has been threatened by Axis countries on the Atlantic and has experienced tanker shortage in the transportation of oil from the west coast. America has now been forced to take action to control gasoline consumption. Although shipbuilding is being carried on with increasing efficiency with an aim of a total tonnage of 11,000,000 by the end of next year, there will be the problem of getting enough trained men for service on the ships.

British Loss in Asia

With the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, German pressure on Britain was somewhat mitigated which enabled Britain to carry on her warfare in North and West Africa. However, she left the execution of her policy against Japan in the hands of America, resulting in the loss of her prestige in East Asia. Britain withdrew troops from North and West Africa, Australia, and India in the War of Greater East Asia. Complaints of insufficient manpower from these areas have been received but she has no surplus force to respond to these demands. As far as East Asia is concerned, Britain will not be able to take positive action as she is barely able to maintain her old status quo.

The British navy was far superior to those of the Germans and Italians till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but the situation has now reversed. The great achievements of the Italian navy in the Mediterranean a short time ago is a positive indication of this fact.

Britain is doing her best to augment her naval power. However, the best she can do is to preserve her present strength. Airplanes are now being produced at the rate of about 1,300 per month. The regular army force in England Proper numbers 2,000,000, but there are at present only 45 fully equipped divisions as much equipment was lost at Dunkirk as well as on other occasions. Britain's armament in the future is hampered by the lack of manpower and shortage of ships.

The subject of the formation of a second front in West Africa or Europe must have been discussed when the British-Soviet alliance was concluded, and also during Churchill's visit to Moscow. From recent reports, England seems to have dispatched more forces to Iceland though it is not ascertained whether for relief or reinforcement purposes. American soldiers are said to be ordering beer in London salons with remarks such as "Make it snappy like Dunkirk" or "Run like you did from Tobruk". Such reports prove that there are American soldiers in the British Isles. According to information, 100,000 each of British and refugee Polish soldiers, 12,000 men of the De Gaulle regime and a force of 3,500 American planes are stationed in the British Isles in readiness for the formation of a second front.

With the cooperation of Turkey and Spain and the favorable development of the North African war, the Mediterranean will soon be brought under the complete sway of the Axis. Next year, Germany will launch their efforts for the invasion of the British Isles. Although it may be probable that part of our naval force may participate in the acquisition of naval supremacy in the Atlantic, that sphere of activity would best be left to Germany and Italy.

Japan's assignment should be the destruction of America. It is reasonably believed that the United States will adopt steps for a strong offensive against Japan at the end of the next two years. The Americans, judging by their inherent characteristic, are more concerned with thrills rather than actual victory or defeat as they consider war as one type of sport. Confronted with the abandonment of their hitherto luxurious life and inconvenienced with shortages of various commodities, it is a question whether the Americans will be able to stand this sort of life for the next two years.

The Aleutian and Solomon offensives may have been attempted as part of Roosevelt's propaganda, but such debacles leave no room for graceful retreats. The second and third Aleutian and Solomon counter-attacks are sure to follow. Furthermore, real submarine warfare, which has so far been one of guerrilla tactics, is certain to materialize. Presuming that America's plans are as above, no reason exists for waiting for America's offensive till 1944. On the contrary, we should attempt to break up their plans by dealing them immediate and devastating blows.

America had three routes of offensive attacks prior to December 8, namely, the northern, central, and southern, bound together in the ABCD ring. However, the central route was completely closed at the start of the war while America has also been forestalled in the north.

We must take into consideration the southern route which is still left intact. The Battles of the Coral Sea and off the Solomon Islands might be said to have occurred for the very reason that the route remains open.

The development of the War of Greater East Asia would seemingly center in the region spreading from the equator to the tropic of Capricorn, 150 degrees east longitude to 180 degrees west longitude. We should look forward to the time when the flag of the Rising Sun will float over all islands in the South.

Australia will face self-demolition with the severance of communications with America, which fact will tend to further strengthen Japan's defenses in the Southern Area.

The War of Greater East Asia will not be solved from mere deductions of possible military operations of one country, but must be won through collaboration with the military operations of both Germany and Italy. The enemy will endeavor to break off this coordination and hamper the progress of military operations by various stratagems. The foremost of these would be to plot for the alienation of Japan and Germany.

Chancellor Hitler has a firm belief in the prosecution of the war and in the cooperation of the three Axis countries. Therefore, as long as Chancellor Hitler and the German people are immovable, no alienation plot will be successful. Japan, Germany and Italy are now fighting against a common enemy over whom they must emerge victorious through close collaboration. We are in the very midst of a titanic struggle. We are not in a position where we may remain complacent and criticize from the standpoint of a bystander.

The second is the propaganda flaunting racial war. The Japanese Empire is fighting for the attainment of world peace. The China Affair is being waged to create true fraternal relations between Japan and China and is not a racial struggle between the peoples of the two nations. So, too, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought for the reconstruction of Asia in her natural aspects, freed from the oppression and exploitation of America and Britain. The enemy is now trying to lead the struggle into a war of races, attempting to cause thereby dissension among Japan and her Axis friends.

The Soviets, with her destiny at stake is avoiding any friction with Japan and putting her entire strength in defensive war against Germany. They are demanding assistance from America and Britain by intimating that they might enter into peace negotiations with Germany if help is not forthcoming. America and Britain, on the other hand, are doing their best to pull the Soviets into the war against Japan.

The development of the War of Greater East Asia is indeed beset with many difficulties but it is a sacred task that must be brought to a finish. We might temporarily have a feeling of stability with respect to the outcome of the war but, there is no permanency in the present situation as this is simply a preparation for the further development of the War of Greater East Asia and the real victory will be decided hereafter.

Madam Tojo Goes on Inspection Tour

Madam Katsuko Tojo, wife of the Premier, and 49 others including leaders of the Japanese-German-Italian Women's Society and the wives of the staff members of the German and Italian Embassies left Ueno Station Wednesday morning to inspect two institutions for the training of volunteer farmers to be dispatched to Manchoukuo. The tour was undertaken to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the first dispatch of volunteer farming corps to Manchoukuo. Madam Tojo is shown above seated in left foreground with hands clasped.

Noted Authors Plan To Donate Airplanes By Writing History

At a meeting of the Patriotic Literary Society, held on Tuesday at the Sankaido Hall, Akasaka-ku, noted writers such as Shusei Tokuda, Masao Kume, Kan Kikuchi, Kyoji Shirai and others totaling about 130 decided to donate airplanes to the military authorities, states Domei. The society will publish an East Asia War history consisting of 24 volumes, the first volume appearing in the market early in December this year. In view of the fact that there are too many literary prizes at present, the society plans to unify them in the spirit of the national service.

NINE BANKS IN JAVA TO RELEASE DEPOSITS

Japanese Military Administration Calls Off Moratorium—Payments to Be Liberal

In view of the remarkable progress being made in the economic reconstruction of Java thanks to the protection of the Japanese Forces, the Japanese Military Administration announced on October 18 that it will call off the moratorium and that it will arrange for the Java Bank and eight other enemy banks hitherto seized by the Administration to pay all money to their depositors, beginning October 20, according to a Domei dispatch from Batavia.

It will be recalled that the Japanese Forces enforced the moratorium and seized enemy banks simultaneously with their complete occupation of the island so as to preclude a financial panic on the island, and that they ordered the closure of these banks, nine in number, namely, the Java Bank, the Dutch Trading Bank, the Netherlands Commercial Bank, the Dutch Discount Bank, the Batavia Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank, the Bank of China and the Chinese Mercantile Bank.

It is true that these banks have large outstanding accounts in connection with their investments abroad, but the Japanese Administration is inclined to repay as liberally as possible so as to protect the Chinese merchants and the local inhabitants.

The Japanese Administration simultaneously announced that it will approve the prolonged circulation of the notes issued by the Java Bank at par with Japanese military scrips and that it is the Japanese Administration that is credited with the maintenance of the value of these notes instead of the Java Bank.

EXPANDS IN PHILIPPINES

N. China Phone and Wire Firm Opens Business in 8 Cities

The North China Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has expanded its communication network with the Philippines and from Tuesday opened new services with eight cities, including [illegible]acayan, Baguio, Santa Cruz, Batangas, Manbulac, Legaspi, Iloilo and San Jose, the Asahi reported from Peking, Domei states.

The same corporation has also opened additional telephone services between Peking and Fusan, Peking and Taikyu, Peking and Jinsen, Peking and Heijo, Tientsin and Fusan, Tientsin and Taikyu and between Shanghaikwan and Fusan, the paper added.

Lin at Miyajima

Lin Pai-sheng, visiting Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, who spent Tuesday night at the Miyajima Hotel at the famous resort of Itsukushima, inspected the Etajima Naval Academy at Etajima on Wednesday, reports Domei.

INDO-CHINA WRITERS HOLD SPECIAL PARLEY

Celebrate Forthcoming International Meeting to Be Held In Tokyo

In celebration of the forthcoming international meeting of men of letters in East Asia to be held in Tokyo from November 3, a gathering of literary men of French Indo-China was held on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Metropole in Hanoi, according to the Asahi correspondent in Hanoi.

The meeting was attended by many French and Annamese men of letters and Government dignitaries of French Indo-China, including Mr. Charton, director of Public Instruction, Noboru Ogawa, chief of the Information Section of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, and other Japanese leaders.

DIETICIANS TO GIVE ADVICE

36 Women Authorities to Render Services in Yokohama

Thirty-six female dieticians who have just graduated from the six-month training course offered by the city of Yokohama will give free advice to people of Yokohama on diet problems.

It is understood that the municipal authorities are planning to train an additional number of experts in order to provide adequate service to the 21,000 neighborhood associations and 800 block associations of Yokohama.

Hangchow Mayor Optimistic

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, October 19.—Mayor Tan Shu-Kuei of Hangchow stated that the Municipal Government here had never relaxed its efforts for the maintenance of peace and order and that prosperity was being restored following reconstruction activities.

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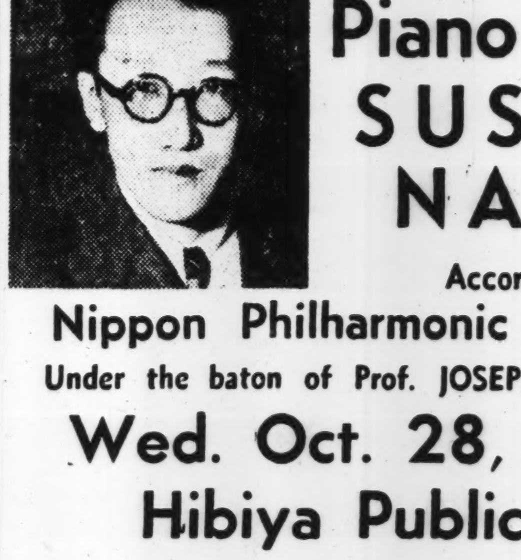
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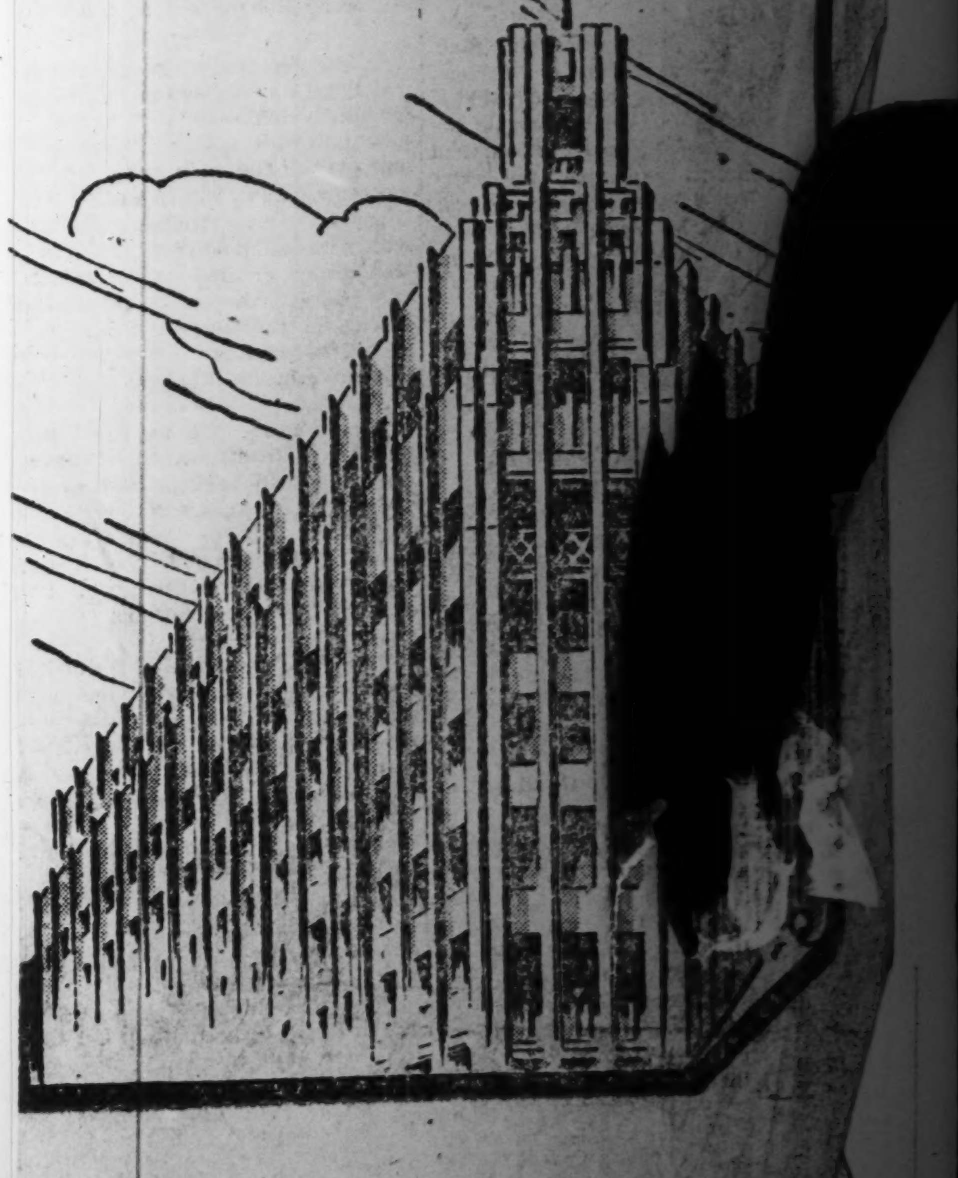

NEW BUNKA-ZA PLAY POSSESSES POWER

'Mikka-Kan,' Based on Stirring Story of Ex-Servicemen, Has Artistic Value

Drama fans strongly interested in plays produced for the sake of promoting art will be delighted to know that the theatrical companies of the "Shingeki" or modern school are giving plays replete with consciousness and sincerity. Although they are supported by only a limited number of followers, these modern school troupes have a bright future so long as they maintain their sincerity and admirable desire to produce a really artistic drama.

"Mikka-kan" (Three Days), a four-act play written by Juro Miyoshi, one of the prominent contemporary playwrights, is being presented at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo, Tsukiji, by the Bunka-za troupe. Performances which opened on October 16 will run to the end of the month.

It is produced by Takashi Sasaki and the stage is designed by Kisaku Ito.

Story of Ex-Servicemen

Three ex-servicemen, Oikawa Kuwabara, and Ibuki, who were intimate comrades-in-arms when they participated in the North China campaign and who have recently returned to the homeland, are the main characters of the play.

Kuwabara, a factory worker, is in mental agony over domestic troubles while Oikawa, who is on the editorial staff of an economic magazine, is depressed, being unable to readjust his life to the rapidly changing times.

One day, the two visited Ibuki, a farmer, at his home in the Chichibu mountains. As the three converse, the reminiscences of the expedition to China come vividly to their minds and they all feel their hearts once again filled with the determined will they had while on the front, a spirit transcending life and death.

Oikawa and Kuwabara return to their respective homes much stronger of heart. Having solved their complicated troubles at one coup, they start a new life with lively vigor and staunch will.

The three young actors, who play the parts of the three ex-soldiers, succeed in skilfully representing the three distinctively different characters of a farmer, a laborer and an intellectual. Their performances keep in full accord through the third act, which covers a good hour, and at the end of the act, the rising pitch of the representation reaches the height of a lyric, creating a harmonious poetic atmosphere. The friendship among the three ex-servicemen, represented by the three players, does not fail to touch the dullest heart.

Praise is also due Mr. Ito, the stage-designer, for his symbolic design of the beautiful pastoral scenery in the same act.

Play Has Power

The play is significant in that it minutely presents the effect which the men have experienced at the front exert upon the minds of the people. It is to be noted that this is the first play that has succeeded in describing so thoroughly how soldiers receive a strong propelling force from the actualities of the war.

Much praise is due to the author Miyoshi, whose production "Mikka-kan" fully attests to his deep insight into human nature and his sincere intention to study events and human characters with a realistic style.

He says, "The Japanese soldiers have fought and are fighting gallantly. What is the source of their strength of their admirable soldiery spirit?

"To solve this question, their daily lives as ordinary citizens must be studied. The play 'Mikka-kan' has been written to present the lives of several people of wartime Japan and to depict how the realty of armed fighting affects the soldiers' minds and how it gives them a powerful driving force which enables them to shatter all intricate obstacles that stand in their way.

"I dedicate this humble production to the servicemen fighting at the front."

Aid Given Chinese Poor

C.P.S.

KASHING, October 20.—With the elimination of criminal elements from the areas southeast of Lake Taihu where the Rural Pacification Campaign is now in full swing, the Pacification Office here has started investigations with a view to extending relief to the poor and destitute in this region.

Respect for Confucius

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 19.—Out of respect for Confucius, China's great sage, the National Military Commission has, at the request of the Executive Yuan, issued an order to the various troops under the Commission's command, to evacuate from all Confucian temples.

In Ambitious Production

Playing before a capacity house nightly at the Yurakuza theater this month is the Shinkokugeki troupe noted for its enthusiasm in presenting dramas of contemporary events. One of the current attractions is "Colonel Tomiya" based on the life of an army officer who started the historic Japanese farm migration to Manchoukuo immediately after the establishment of that nation. Photo shows Ryutaro Tatsumi, the star player, in the feature role of Colonel Tomiya.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In response to the public acclaim, the Kabukiza has decided to repeat the current performance next month, which was arranged specially in honor of the two famous theatrical figures of the Meiji era, Kawatake Mokuami and Ochi Kochi, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of their death. Nevertheless, the majority of the contents of the program will be changed, excepting "Churei" (Loyal Souls) and "Kanatehon Chushingura" (The Tale of 47-Ronin), which is currently the feature of the performance. All the leading actors, now playing at the theater, will remain on the stage, of which the stellar cast includes Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura.

As the seventh performance, the Toho Kokumingeki will play at the Teikoku Gekijo for 26 days from October 31 with Takiko Mizunoe as the guest player. The program will be featured by three plays, including "Nobuko" (Miss Nobuko), "Nagasaki" (A Dance), and "Indo no Bara" (The Rose of India).

A large-scale exhibition of Greater East Asia theatrical culture will be held at the Waseda Theatrical Museum for 20 days from November 1 under the support of the Education Ministry and the Board of Information. At the exhibition, various kinds of theatrical and musical materials such as costumes, dolls, paintings, musical instruments, and masks of French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, East Indies, the Philippines, Iran and other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be displayed.

At the Meijiza, a group of the mainstay Kabuki actors headed by Enrosuke Ichikawa will present a new bill next month consisting of four plays. The main attraction will be "Kurozuka" (The Demon at Adachigahara) by Tomiko Kimura, which was adapted from the famous Noh drama entitled "Adachigahara" and gained the wide admiration among the theater-goers a few years ago in its premiere production with Ennosuke in the title role.

To encourage the increased production of foodstuffs, three dramatic groups will be dispatched to five prefectures next month, including Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Toyama, Nara and Shimane Prefectures under the sponsorship of the Circulating Theatrical League.

The Shinkokugeki theatrical group, which is pleasing the local play-goers at the Yurakuza this month, will proceed to the Kansai district in November where it will play at the Kitano Gekijo, Osaka, with its repertoire program, comprising "The Late Colonel Tomiya," and "Sakichi, a Man of Chivalry."

"Atarashiki Hi" (The New Day), one of the latest works by Nobuko Yoshiya, famed woman writer, will feature the November bill of the Tokyo Gekijo, where an all-star cast of the Gekidan Shimpa will play. The story was dramatized jointly by *Sanichi Iwaya and Koshin Wakiya*. The principal players include Rokuro Kitamura, Taro Hanabusa, Makoto Kobori and Joji Oka, who has been borrowed from the silver screen.

For four days from October 26, the Gekidan Todo, one of the influential juvenile dramatic troupes, will take over the Yurakuza to present the 57th performance, in which a modern drama translated from a foreign novel will be staged.

After a lapse of five months, the Zenshinza theatrical group will return to the capital from Osaka to occupy the Shimbashi Embujo for the November performance.

BIG FILM PROGRESS SEEN IN MANCHOUKUO

¥9 Million Firm Formed in 1936 Working Wonders in Educating People

As Manchoukuo celebrates its 10th anniversary as an independent state, among the achievements it has made during the ten years of its history, it looks back with justified pride upon the development of its film industry. Although initiated only as recent as six years ago, and handicapped by the lack of equipment and acting talent, the production of motion pictures in Manchoukuo has set up a record that stands out as an eloquent tribute to the enterprising and energetic spirit of a growing state.

The Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation, around which the film industry in the new State is centered, was inaugurated in August of the fourth year of Kangte (1936). It was originally capitalized at $5,000,000 as a semi-governmental enterprise, with half of the funds coming from the South Manchurian Railway. As it further developed to acquire a wide scope of operations, its capital was later bolstered to $9,000,000.

Part of New Order

Establishment of the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation came in answer to the demand placed upon the young State as a unit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to undertake cultural enlightenment among its masses, so that on the one hand they might make a conscious effort to contribute to the establishment of a new order, while on the other hand proper entertainment might be provided for them. It is with this dual purpose in view that the Corporation has spared no efforts in executing its program since its inception six years ago.

Films produced by the Corporation are in general classified into two categories; namely, educational and entertaining. Productions of the first category consist of enlightment, propaganda, and culture, while those of the other category are usually screen versions of dramas, plays and the like. The number of such films produced every year averages more than 100, of which duplicate copies are also made in Japanese and the Manchou dialect.

As in the case of the China Film Company, the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation also carries on an itinerant service which caters to people in different localities who are otherwise without access to the screen. According to estimates gathered in the seventh year of Kangte (1939), altogether 98 itinerant groups had been sent out on such assignment, while 1,401,556 people had seen the films they screened. The number of men engaged in bringing the films to the masses was then estimated at 173,813.

More recent estimates, compiled in March of the ninth year of Kangte (1941), revealed that there are altogether 82 full-fledged theaters in Manchoukuo, where films released by the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation are shown regularly. The total number of people who have at one time or another visited these theaters is placed in the neighborhood of 20,000,000. These theaters are distributed as follows: six in Hsinking, 10 in Pingkiang Province, 23 in Fengtien Province, four in Chingchow Province, three in Szeping Province, one in North Hsinan Province, one in South Hsinan Province, six in Peian Province, six in Chiling Province, five in Lungkiang Province, two in Mutan Province, six in San-Kiang Province, one in Antung Province, one in Tunghwa Province, three in Tungan Province, one in Chientao Province, three in Yingtungchow.

Educate School Children

Apart from presenting entertainment and enlightenment to the ordinary masses, the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation's itinerant groups also assume the unique role of educating school children. The system employed is intended to supplement the children's educational program outside classrooms. Special itinerant units are dispatched many times a year to visit one primary school after another, showing to the children films that are specially intended for their information and entertainment. In one instance three itinerant units on their first round showed these films for 123 consecutive days, to a total number of 141,430 school children. In another instance the films were shown for 143 days, drawing an aggregation of nearly 150,000 children.

The popularity Manchoukuo films enjoy among its population is growing every day. In the case of the Japanese-operated theaters, where estimates are available, the total number of people admitted into the audiences last year reached 18,000,000, with box office returns aggregating between ¥12,000,000 and ¥13,000,000. The admission charge averages 80 sen—which stands among the highest in any major city.

Since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia last December, the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation has secured closed cooperation with the China Film Company in Shanghai. An agreement has been worked out whereby the two companies undertake to import and export each other's productions on an exchange basis. Two of the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation's productions for this year, "The Dragon Struggles" and "Lady Rouge," have already been released for local showing in Shanghai.

Although the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation does not boast such a brilliant bevy of actors and actresses as its contemporary in Shanghai, it too has stars who are popular in their own right. Among the best known of them is Miss Li Hsiang-lan, who not long ago invaded the movieland in Shanghai when "One Night in Soochow," a Japanese-produced picture in which she plays the leading feminine role, was released through the China Film Company for local screening at the Nanking Theater. Next to her comes Miss Pai Mei, or White Rose, who hails from Peking. Following closely on the heels of Li Hsiang-lan, Pai Mei has also come south as Lady Rouge in one of Manchoukuo's two pictures recently imported into Shanghai. If Li Hsiang-lan enjoys a position comparable to that of Chen Yung-shang, then Pei Mei can be compared with Lee Li-hwa.

Among Manchoukuo's film actors that enjoy the highest degree of popularity in Hsu Chun, a man who resembles Mei Hsi, hero of the local screen, both in physical appearance and professional states. On more than one occasion he has been co-starred with Li Hsiang-lan to form what the producers regarded as the strongest combination. It was this invincible team that recently thrilled movie audiences in "The Yellow River," one of the newest productions of the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation intended for popular entertainment.

70TH ANNIVERSARY HELD FOR TOKYO PUBLIC PARKS

113 Officials Awarded Letters Of Appreciation by Mayor Ayao Kishimoto

The 70th anniversary of the opening of Asakusa, Ueno, Fukagawa, Shiba, and Asukayama Parks in Tokyo on the 19th day of October in the sixth year of the Meiji era, was observed by the Public Parks Department of the Tokyo Municipal Office on Monday at Kiyozumi Park, Fukagawa-ku, reports Domei.

On this occasion, 113 officials who worked diligently in the maintenance of the parks were each awarded a letter of appreciation and a memento by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo.

Among these officials were Kiyoshi Inoshita, Chief of the Public Parks Department, who has been in continuous service for 37 years, and Masaji Ichikawa, former chief of the Engineering Section of the Public Parks Department, who served for 35 years.

In celebration of this occasion, Chief Inoshita of the Public Parks Department, Mayor Kishimoto, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi and Dr. Seiroku Honda addressed the public at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m.

CHINA STUDIOS COMMENCE SHOOTING 'OPIUM WAR' FILM

$1,000,000 Picture Stars Chinese, Manchoukuoan Players Under Direction of Ma Hsu

SHANGHAI.—Filming of "Opium War," the much advertized $1,000,000 picture of the China United Film Manufacturing Corporation has already been started.

The picture, which is being produced at the joint studio of the corporation, Manchoukuo Picture Company and the China Film Company, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty, a document of Britain's policy of aggressions in China.

The film, starring the foremost Chinese and Manchoukuoan actors and actresses, depicts the life of Lin Tse-hsu, a hero during the Opium War. Ma Hsu will direct the shooting, while the scenario has been written by Chen Tai-pei.

Miss Li Hsiang-lan, the famous Manchoukuoan film star, will have a leading role in the historic production.

Chang Leaves for F.I.C.

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 19.—Chang Yung-Fu, State Councilor, and newly-appointed Chinese Trade Representative to French Indo-China, and members of his suite have left for Shanghai to proceed to the South.

NIPPON WAR PICTURE BIG HIT IN SHANGHAI

'War Report of Malaya' Filmed By Japan Eigasha Well Received at Premiere

"Marei Senki" (The War Report of Malaya), produced by the Japan Eigasha, made a tremendous success in its first release in Shanghai recently, following the well-received showing of "Danryu" (Warm Current) by Shochiku, and "Nankai no Hanataba" (Bouquet of South Sea) by Toho in the same city, says a report.

In commemoration of the memorable day of December 8, 1941, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in its first anniversary, the local motion picture theaters are planning to release two war dramatic films early in December. They are "Hawai Marei Oki Kaisen" (The Battles Off Malay and Hawaii) by Toho, and "Kokusenki" (The Report of Aerial Fight) by the Nichiyei studio.

The Japan Motion Picture Company has donated 12 motion picture projectors to the Imperial Army and additional 10 projectors to the Navy in celebration of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

For the contribution to the cultural life of the Southern Regions, the Motion Picture Distribution Company has organized the first group of circuit showing of dramatic feature films, which will be sent in the near future to the Philippines, Java, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, and Borneo with Shonan Island as its headquarters for the extensive activities in the South.

Taking advantage of the forthcoming "Niiname-sai" (Second Harvest Festival), which falls on November 23, the Nippon Ido Bunka Kyokai has decided to dispatch 50 groups of circulating motion picture exhibition to various villages remote from the cities throughout the country with the dual purpose of expressing thanks for the harvest and encouraging strenuous efforts of the villagers. Special programs, including cartoons, dramatic and culture features, will be arranged for the circuit showing, the feature of which will be "Captain Nishizumi, Commander of Tank Unit," and "Fujin Jugunka" (Song for Women Participating at the Front).

Altogether 31 culture pictures have been collected for the first prize contest to be sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League. The judge committee for deciding the prize-winning films will be held at the Japan Eigasha tomorrow.

The Daiyei studio has decided to film many episodes depicting the activities and life of those who led the heroic death in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. The picture will be called "Chureito" (Loyal Souls' Monument), which will be produced in Kyoto as the first big-scale production for the year 1943 under the direction of Ren Yoshimura.

Hupeh to Fete Event

C.P.S.

HANKOW, October 20.—Elaborate preparations are under way here for the celebration of the forthcoming third anniversary of the re-establishment of the Hupeh Provincial Government.

Aid India Cartoons Shown

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 19.—A Chinese cartoon exhibition in aid of the Indian freedom is open at the Sun Company under the auspices of the China Anti-Anglo-American Aggression Association.

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COOPERATION NOTED IN S'HAI ECONOMY

Harmony Between Japanese And Chinese Businessmen Is Making Rapid Progress

Economic cooperation between Chinese and Japanese financiers and businessmen in Shanghai is making rapid progress with the establishment of various business and industrial and financial leaders, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Sino-Japanese economic cooperation is reflected in the recent formation of the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association, the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Federation, the Sino-Japanese Sugar Dealers' Association, all of which are composed of both Japanese and Chinese merchants and industrialists, the Chugai Shogyo reported.

More recently the deck has been cleared for closer economic cooperation between the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (a Chinese institution) in addition to which the various commercial and industrial guilds in Shanghai have also been playing an important role in bringing about closer economic ties between the Chinese and the Japanese in the city.

One of the most important factors which have accelerated economic cooperation between Japanese and Chinese industrial and business organizations in Shanghai is unquestionably the economic upheaval in Shanghai as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. However, the more immediate factor which has stimulated economic collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese in Shanghai is traceable to the fact that the Japanese authorities in Shanghai left the carrying out of the restrictions over the outflow of key materials from Shanghai, which went into effect on April 1, in the hands of both the Japanese and Chinese commercial and industrial guilds. Since that time on, the 52 guilds covering 18 different lines, under the coordinated leadership of the China Affairs Board, have fulfilled their duties most satisfactorily, so much so that they have received words of appreciation from the China Affairs Board.

The 52 Chinese and Japanese commercial guilds have now shouldered the responsibility of solving two important problems put forward to them by the China Affairs Board, namely, (a) policies to be followed for the stabilization of prices of commodities in Central China and (b) plans to be pursued for closer collaboration between the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the various guilds according to classification of industries and trade. Both the Japanese and Chinese guilds are now attacking these problems hand in hand with a view to effect closer economic ties between the Japanese and Chinese.

MANCHOUKUO SUBSIDIZES SURVEY OF 14 MINERALS

Domei

HSINKING, October 18.—The Manchoukuoan Government has decided to extend its subsidy system for prospecting to 14 minerals, including gold for which a subsidy has been granted since 1938, it was revealed.

The 14 minerals are gold, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, chrome, tungsten, manganese, mercury, iron sulphide, graphite, fluor-spar, asbestos and mica.

The regulation regarding the granting of prospecting subsidy is to be promulgated tomorrow becoming effective immediately.

A maximum of ¥50 per meter of a drift and a maximum of ¥150 per meter of a shaft will be granted for prospecting, according to the regulations, and those who are engaged in mining and prospecting for these minerals are requested to submit this year's application for subsidy by the end of October.

Aircraft Firm Set Up

A new aircraft firm, the Tokai Aircraft Company, capitalized at ¥50,000,000, has been established through the merger of the Kawasaki Aircraft Industrial Company, the Toyoda Automotive Company and the Toyoda Weaving Machine Company. The new company, with its head office in Nagoya, is expected to start production in the near future.

Asset Ordinance Revised

A revision was inserted on October 19 in the Enemy Asset Control Ordinance for immediate enforcement, by which, all Japanese companies are requested to take necessary measures to make known to the public the number of their shares which have lost validity because they are in the hands of enemy nations, says the Domei.

Bill Clearings

October 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	263.232	144,470
Balance	29,563	19,127

REPLENISHING LABOR POWER

While Other Belligerents Suffering From Severe Labor Shortages, Japan After Years of Fighting Using Drafting Decree Sparingly

The national service drafting system now in force is a powerful instrument for securing sufficient labor for carrying on the war of production and the total strength of the nation must be brought to bear on it, declares Yoshio Mochinaga, director of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry in an article in the Asahi.

For the prosecution of a war a good deal of labor is required. No wonder all the belligerent nations are putting forth their best efforts to devise measures against a shortage of labor which is now so prevalent the world over. As for Japan, it has been blessed in this respect since old days, and up until quite recently, it has had an abundant supply of labor at its disposal. Due, however, to the development of hostilities from the Manchurian Incident to the War of Greater East Asia, with the China Affair intervening, together with the phenomenal expansion of munitions industries, all of which have necessitated mobilization of large numbers of young men to the cause of the country either at the battle front or the industrial front, it is only natural that the supply of labor is becoming rather tight of late. In order to carry on the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation however, it is important that every step be taken for the expansion of productivity in all lines of industries, not to speak of munitions industry, so that we may come out victorious in the war of production which must be prosecuted in parallel with the armed war.

Three Decrees Exist

The measures taken in our country for meeting the situation are based mainly on the ordinance for adjustment of labor, the ordinance relative to service to the country through national labor and cooperation and the national service drafting decree.

The national service drafting system is an entirely new form of national mobilization under which national labor is transferred from fields of works comparatively unimportant for carrying on the war to vital fields of industry. Consequently, to be enlisted under this system is a national duty next in importance to military service.

As a general rule, those who are thus requisitioned are posted either to factories directly managed by the Government or private plants under State control. Under the fundamental principle of labor, it is most desirable that those who have the will and capacity for labor should take to labor of his own volition, but the demand-supply relation under the existing conditions make drafting imperative. Today, Germany, Britain, the Soviet Union are mobilizing not only men but also women to participate in the war of production. It is reported that the United States is going to enforce a commandeering system in the near future.

Britain has on many occasions in the past expanded the scope covered by the national registration system. Since July of this year, men under 50 years of age and women under 45 in that country are required to register themselves. A large number of workers of that country have been transferred to munitions industry as a result of restriction of the production of commodities not urgently required, and women are taking the place of men in various lines of work. Even buses and trains are operated by women. About 7,600,000 women have been registered up to the present time, of whom about 2,000,000 have had their qualifications inquired into preparatory to their being commandeered. In other belligerent countries, similar conditions prevail, showing that all of them are exerting frantic efforts at labor mobilization.

Scope Extended

It was on July 15, 1939, that the national service drafting ordinance was enforced in our country. Those who were enlisted during the earlier days of its enforcement were exclusively engaged either in the manufacture of arms and munitions at arsenals or in propaganda work or development of material resources in overseas territories. Some of them devoted themselves to the construction of bases of operations at the first line of battle. Since 1941, however, the scope of application of the ordinance has been extended to cover workers in private plants under the control of either the Army or the Navy. Thus, for more than three years since its enactment, the national service drafting system has done much toward assuring adequate labor. As long as the war lasts this system will be continued and expanded as last resort for securing labor power. Fully recognizing the far-reaching effect which this new system has on national life, the authorities concerned are doing their best, in the light of actual results, to improve and facilitate its working to the fullest extent.

The drafting of women has not yet been taken in hand. In view of the special family system of our country, this should be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Not that, however, the advance of women to workshops is unnecessary, but, on the contrary, they must be prepared to render their services to the state in their new field of activity when the need arises.

"As I have already pointed out," Mr. Mochinaga says "in both Britain and the Soviet Union as many as 60 per cent of factory workers are represented by the fair sex.

"To respond to the call under the national service drafting ordinance is at once the duty and honor of our people as the Emperor's loyal subjects. This conception must be deeply implanted in the mind of every one of us. Those who are once enlisted must devote their best efforts and energies to the tasks assigned to them and the proprietors of the enterprises must likewise do their utmost to enable those recruits to display their efficiency to the full, so as to carry the war of production to a successful conclusion by virtue of the total strength of the nation."

FISHERY COMPANY SLATED FOR SOUTH

New Concern Will Supervise Tunny and Bonito Fishing Unions in Southern Waters

It is expected that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will shortly instruct those connected with the fishing of bonitos by net dragging and those engaged in fishery in southern waters to organize a Pelagic Fishery Company, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

It will be remembered that the Ministry recently ordered the remaining fishing interests to create four fishery companies, namely, the Japan-Soviet Fishery Company, the Northern Pacific Fishery Company, the Western Pacific Fishery Company and the Japan Pelagic Fishery Company, under the control of the Imperial Fishery Control Company, and that preparations are now being made for the materialization of their organization according to the evaluation of the assets of their respective interests.

The paper goes on to reveal that the Imperial Fishery Control Company will function as the control agency for the six pelagic companies operating all over the northern and southern Pacific, beginning next year, based on the new order of the fishing industry, with the object of enriching supplies of edible marine products for those living in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is understood that the Southern Tunny and Bonito Fishery Company (provisional name) will supervise the tunny and bonito fishing unions operating in the southern waters according to the Marine Products Control Ordinance, and that the South Seas Development Company, the North-Eastern Marine Products Company, and the Tokai Pelagic Fishery Company will also come under the control of the Southern Tunny and Bonito Fishery Company.

The paper adds that the Ministry has promulgated the regulations in connection with the applications to be sent in by those engaged in the fishing of tunnies and bonitos, so as to coach them in substantially increasing their hauls and to arrange smooth supplies of fuel oils, fishing tools, ice, etc. for fishing boats having a capacity of 20 gross tons or more each. The applicants are required to report the following particulars to the authorities concerned:

Zones of fishing, period of fishing, headquarters of fishing grounds, landing points of fish hauled, kinds and quantities of fishes, kinds of feeds, details about ice, fishing tools and fuel oils.

Awards Given

The Nippon Iron Manufacturing Co., Nippon Steel Pipe Manufacturing Co., Showa Steel Works, 38 inventors and 7,851 employees of iron and steel manufacturing concerns were given awards for outstanding work by the Steel Control Association at a ceremony held at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday morning. The ceremony was attended by Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Association, high officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Planning Board as well as 70 representatives of the recipients of the awards.

PROFIT-TAKE MOVES HALT STOCK ADVANCE

Announcement of Advance of Margin Tariff Also Cause—However, Some Wares Gain

The upward swing was noticeably reversed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday due mainly to the abrupt announcement of an advance of the margin tariff effective today and partly to the congestion of profit-taking unloadings thereby accelerated.

In the long-term section, the prime wares which had moved forward by leaps and bounds for some days on end sustained the heaviest setbacks. For instance, Niigata Iron Works, Hakodate Shipbuilding, and Japan Sand Iron lost ¥3.90, ¥3.50 and ¥3.20 respectively, whereas the rest of the listed wares sustained but slight relapses. On the other hand, Toyo Bearing, Japan Beer, Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer and Daido Steel continued to jump ¥3.30, ¥2.80, ¥2.40 and ¥1.70 respectively on the prospects of a broad expansion of their fields of operation in the future.

The short-term section staged an irregular tendency, for, while the bourse issue lost ¥1.30, Japan Beer, new registered a sharp gain of ¥1.90 with the rest of the wares holding a resistant tone.

The spot market was comparatively calm and quiet, but the buying sentiment on a scale down on the part of the investing public was reflected by the moderate gains scored by Kawasaki Heavy Industrial, Chosen Hydro Power ¥2.00 and ¥1.50 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	150.4	151.0	147.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	92.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	79.5	79.1	78.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	80.2	80.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.9	99.5	98.9
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	75.7	75.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.5	105.6	105.1
Manchou Tobacco (35)	99.4	97.8	98.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.4	110.5	110.6
O. S. K. (50)	102.5	102.6	103.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.3	76.5	77.2
Nissan Steamship (50)	70.9	70.8	70.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.1	101.8	102.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	100.5	101.0	101.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	145.4	143.4	143.3
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	71.5	71.4	71.0
Japan Beer (50)	116.0	118.3	118.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.0	9.0	7.4	128.2
N. Y. K., old	111.3	1.9	1.0	....
Do. new	95.6	6.0	5.0	95.7
Kanebo Spinning	149.9	150.0	149.7	....
Do. new	96.0	6.0	5.3	96.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	82.4	2.6	1.5	82.2
Osaka Stock, new	69.3	9.3	8.6	....
Japan Steel Tube	73.1	3.4	2.7	73.4
Japan Oil	79.3	9.3	8.7	....
S. M. R.	74.8	4.8	4.6	74.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.5	4.5	3.8	94.4
Hokkaido Coal	77.8	8.4	7.8	78.4
Toyo Rayon, new	62.8	3.3	2.7	63.3
Hitachi Iron Works	87.3	7.3	6.8	87.2
Kokura Iron Works	54.9	5.5	4.9	55.5
Japan Beer, new	60.7	3.4	0.6	63.1
Nichiro Fishery	83.4	3.4	3.2	83.3
Japan Fishery, new	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.0
Japan Sugar, new	76.0	6.0	5.1	67.2
Ensuiko Sugar	66.1	6.1	6.1	67.2
Japan Mining	55.4	5.6	5.4	55.5
Manchou Ind	58.0	8.0	7.9	57.9

SPEED MEASURES ADOPTED

The Production of Machines and Arms to Be Accelerated

The production of various machines and arms which are indispensable for the prosecution of the present War of Greater East Asia will be greatly accelerated by the enforcement of the following measures which have been decided upon by the Precision Instruments Control Association following a deliberative study on all matters concerned, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

1. Appointment of different manufacturers to various occupations in strict accordance with their specialities.

2. Publication of patents and other technical secrets.

3. Mass production of large-type machines which are manufactured in Japan lately, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese engineers and mechanics after the interruption of their import from America and other countries.

Students to Save

In order to play the role in the nation-wide monetary savings movements as advocated by the Education Ministry, the university, high school, middle school, commercial and technical school, and all other institutions belonging to the Keio Gijuku Institution have decided to organize the savings association of Keio students. Each student of Keio University is requested to save ¥2.00 per month either out of his pocket money or from the earnings for his public service. The students of other Keio schools are requested to save a little less in the same manner in accordance with the positions their schools occupy in the Keio Gijuku institution, says Domei.

Famed Hokkaido Butter

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REFORM PROPOSED FOR STOCK MARTS

Ministry Plans to Eliminate Speculation Through Reorganization of Exchanges

In view of the fact that the investments of the general public are conducive to the replenishment of monetary funds for the expansion of industrial facilities, the Finance Ministry is now working on a plan to effect a reform on the machinery of the stock exchanges and the rationalization of the method of share transactions, reports the Nikkan Kogyo. It is expected that the Ministry will thereby keep up a reasonable level of share prices so as to facilitate the investments of the general public in connection with the State policy of realizing a marked expansion of productive facilities, the industrial daily further states.

The paper continues:

"It will be recalled that authorities have studied for many years the problem of a reform on the machinery of stock exchanges, but they have so far failed to reach a definite conclusion simply because the parties concerned favored the deferment of this problem for future study fearing evil consequences in financial circles in the event of a reform.

"In view, however, of the need for floating funds for expansion of productive capacities and for keeping up a reasonable level of share prices in this era of emergency, the authorities are concerned about heavy fluctuations in share prices pending the spread of speculative elements through the defective machinery of stock exchanges. For this reason the authorities are intent on the protection of healthy investors with the machinery of stock exchanges sensibly reorganized.

"Reviewing the comprehensive idea of the Finance Ministry, it appears that the officials concerned are inclined to reorganize the stock exchanges into special corporations akin to juridical persons instead of the present joint stock companies, so as to make these corporations powerful agencies characteristic of national policy organs. The officials are also contemplating the curtailment of the number of existing stock exchanges and stock brokers.

"It is possible that the Monetary Control Corporation Ordinance may be so employed as to demand the formation of a Stock Control Association and also to impose heavy markets of shares by way of checking speculative elements in the same market, leaving, however, the functions of the long-term and short-term sections as they are now.

"It is understood that the Finance Ministry is now studying a formula for the rationalization of prices of general shares together with the contemplated reform on the machinery of stock exchanges and the formation of a Stock Control Association."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	128.20	− 1.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.70	− 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.00	− 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

RETAIL PRICES STEADY

Only 0.1 Per Cent Increase Seen in Tokyo Over September Index

Tokyo's October retail price index stood at 271.8 on the basis of July, 1924, representing an increase only of 0.1 per cent over the September index, the Bank of Japan reported today.

Of the 100 items surveyed by the national bank, three items rose, one item declined and 96 items remained stationary.

Details follows:

Items	October 15, 1942	Inc. over September (pct.)
Foodstuffs	278	—
Light and fuel	307	1.7
Personal effects	233	—
Others	281	—
Total	271.8	0.1

MORE FOE PATENTS WILL BE NULLIFIED

393 Additional Enemy Inventions Are Affected by Decision of Technical Board

The Technical Board published on October 19 its decision to nullify the third set of enemy assets by way of patents totalling 393 in number (70 relative to mechanics, 112 to chemistry and 211 to electricity), including the majority of the patents hitherto owned by the Bakelite Corporation and the sensitized materials by the Eastman Kodak Company, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The paper adds that the Technical Board simultaneously nullified the patents hitherto monopolized by eligible parties and that applications for monopolistic licenses had been turned down.

I. Details decided on in the name of the Premier as to the disposal of the enemy patents follow:

(1) Nullification of Patents—Patents totalling 393 (of which 97 lack monopolistic licenses). 70 of this number are relative to mechanics, 112 to chemistry and 211 to electricity.

(2) Monopolistic Licenses—Newly granted licenses for nine patents, newly established licenses for 26 patents (of which eight are connected with previously granted licenses of patents).

(3) Disposal of Applications for Monopolistic Licenses—26 applications which have been turned down.

II. Patents have been disposed of as follows:

The nullified licenses for patents number 822, (of which 136 lack monopolistic licenses), and monopolistic licenses granted 47, making a total 869. The monopolistic licenses established in response to applications number 92, and applications turned down 1,338, making a total of 1,430.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942

The Approaching Crisis in Dakar

The Vichy Government announced on October 11 that Colonel Deriere, Commander of the French Air Base in Dakar, was killed in action over West Africa. In the absence of further information, it is difficult to assess the situation, but enough has already happened to indicate that the fires of war are threatening to spread to this important port in French West Africa.

Simultaneously with the news of the death of Colonel Deriere came reports that large American-British transport fleets had appeared off Dakar and that Allied forces were rapidly being concentrated on the Gambia-Senegal border. At about the same time, two American cruisers, the Omaha and the Memphis, confirmedly left Natal, Brazil. At the beginning of this month, General Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of Dakar, issued orders to the inhabitants to preserve food and for the evacuation of women and children. He also asked his home government for the dispatch of 20 submarines in order to tighten the defense of Dakar. Quite recently, General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of South Africa, has visited London.

Dakar is situated on the extreme tip of Verde Cape, Senegal, French West Africa. Equipped with airfields for both land and sea planes, it is a French naval base and an important port in West Africa. What is more important, however, is the fact that the line connecting Dakar with Natal, Brazil, is the shortest cut from Africa to South America. With such a key point in Axis hands, the southern Atlantic would be exposed to the menace of the Axis and Britain's sea traffic via the Cape of Good Hope would be thrown into utter confusion. Not only that, but the Axis would have its influence definitely felt by the South American countries and the Allies' operations would be placed at a serious disadvantage.

That is why Britain as early as September, 1940, in cooperation with the de Gaullist forces, attempted a raid on Dakar. The attempt ended in total failure, as is well known. Despite this experience, Britain has been casting a covetous eye on this key point. It is, however, still hesitant to do anything. For Dakar, unlike Syria and Madagascar, bases a powerful French fleet, which, beyond all doubt, would put up resistance to the bitter end, and it is quite probable that Britain would be confronted by the whole French fleet.

But Britain or, for that matter, the Allies, can ill afford to vacillate much longer. With the transport of munitions to the Near East and North Africa via the Mediterranean now almost impossible, the route via the Cape of Good Hope is looming more and more important. To make matters worse for the Allies, there are increasing possibilities that the motor-car road across the Sahara desert, the construction of which was started before the outbreak of the war and is now nearing completion, will fall into Axis hands.

The probability of a clash between the Brazilian and Axis forces is also causing the Allies to feel the urgent necessity for an offensive on Dakar.

Particularly noteworthy in the whole situation is the fact that it is chiefly America which urges the occupation of Dakar. Again, it is America which is taking positive steps to that end. America since August has been sending troops in rapid succession to Nigeria, Sierra Leone and elsewhere, reportedly totalling two mechanized divisions and 300 planes. At the end of August, General de Gaulle announced that he had offered the ports in French Equatorial Africa to America for use as American bases. That there were American machinations behind this move is as clear as daylight.

One may perhaps be warranted in reading a connection between the Dakar situation and the second front problem. When Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov visited Washington, the American Government made a positive promise on the formation of a second front in the course of this year. Now Washington is swamped with sharp reminders from Premier Josef Stalin. It is to be assumed, therefore, that America, driven to the necessity of setting up a second front somewhere and somehow, has fixed on West Africa as the course of least resistance to checkmate the Axis forces on the North African front.

Yet that is not all. As is clear from a review of the American actions following the outbreak of the current European war, America does not attach as much importance to Britain's existence as is generally thought. America's eye remains fixed on the British heritage. Under the guise of extending material aid to Britain, America is bent on creating a sphere of her influence in the Near East and Africa. Deprived of her markets in East Asia as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, America is now busy on the job of making up for the loss by acquiring the unexploited continent on the other side of the globe. Dakar, indeed, is the first and foremost base for establishing spheres of American influence in Africa and the Near East across the Atlantic. One has only to recall that when Britain raided Madagascar, America did not do more than send moral aid to her Ally. On the present occasion, however, America herself is taking action by dispatching troops.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the French forces under Governor-General Pierre Boisson, falling back on their vantage positions, will fight to the last and crush the inordinate ambition of the Allies. It will not be too much to say that France's future as an independent State after the termination of this war will depend entirely on what she can and will do in circumstances like the present.

Beginning of New Phase of Japan Life

With the establishment of the Shogunate, or military vice-royalty by Yoritomo of the Minamoto family at Kamakura, in 1186 A.D., begins a new phase of Japanese life, whose main features continued till the Meiji restoration of the present day.

This Kamakura epoch is important as the connecting-link between the Fujiwara on the one hand and the Ashikaga and Tokugawa epochs on the other. It is characterized by the development in full form of the notion of feudal rights and individual consciousness. And it is interesting, like all transition periods, by the fact that it contains, in solution as it were, those developments whose complete self-display had to await a later era. Here we find the idea of individualism struggling to express itself among the decaying debris of an aristocratic rule, inaugurating an age of hero-worship and heroic romance akin to the spirit of European individualism in the time of chivalry, its woman-worship restricted by Oriental notions of decorum, and its religion—by reason of the freedom and ease of the Jodo sect—lacking the severe asceticism of that overawing popedom which held the Western conscience in iron fetters. The division of the country into feudal tenures, headed by the noble and powerful family of Minamoto at Kamakura, led each province to find amongst its own lords and knights some central figure who represented for it the highest personification of manhood. The influx upon the people who lived in the trans-Hakone region of the so-called Eastern Barbarians with their simple bravery and unsophisticated ideas, broke down the effeminate complexity left by the over-refined formalism of the Fujiwaras. Each local knight strove hard as against all others, not only in martial prowess, but in the power of self-conquest, courtesy, and charity, which were qualities considered above muscular might, as the marks of true courage. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

October 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The United States has asked $2,000,000 as reparations from Germany for the sinking of the Robin Moor on May 21. President Roosevelt also announced that the American freighter Lehigh was torpedoed 3 days ago off the west coast of Africa.

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Finnish forces are continually gaining ground between Lakes Onega and Ladoga. As indicative of the furious fighting which is being maintained, the Finns in one sector took 900 Soviet prisoners while more than 530 dead were counted.

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The whole city of Canton was filled with scenes of joy and expressions of gratitude to the Japanese Army yesterday, the day of the Third Anniversary of the triumphal entry of Japanese Forces into Canton. The Nanking Government sponsored a firecracker display to celebrate the occasion.

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The historic technical work of delimiting the Thai-French Indo-China Border was started early yesterday morning on a bridge spanning a river 15 kilometers north of Siemreap, participated by 100 Thai and 50 French surveyors. Makoto Yano, Chairman of the Joint Delimitation Commission, arrived at the scene in the afternoon, to encourage all members.

* * *

Enemy forces in the sectors surrounding Chengchow, vital military base, which had recently been reduced by Japanese Forces, have been severely crushed by three powerful Japanese detachments. In an attempt to cover up their miserable defeat in the previous battles in this sector, the Chungking regime had steadily been reinforcing troops in the areas near this important base, while loudly shouting their plan to recapture it.

* * *

John D. Biggers, President Roosevelt's special Lease-Lend emissary to London, reported yesterday that Great Britain lacks the manpower to maintain a large army, navy, and air force and at the same time obtain maximum industrial output. He said the British were now running up against labor shortages and were not getting the full production of which plants were capable.

ECONOMY OF SOUTHERN AREAS MAKING FAVORABLE PROGRESS

Reports of State Ministers Confirm Return to Stabilization of Regions Under Military Jurisdiction

By YOSHITARO HIGASA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In the course of Premier General Hideki Tojo's report on the conditions in the Southern Regions at the 80th session of the Imperial Diet, he said, in part, as follows about the economic conditions there:—

With an aggregate population of 86,000,000 odd, the total area of the Southern Regions now under Japanese military administration is approximately 1,700,000 square kilometers, which correspond to about two and a half times the area of the Japanese Empire. Regarding the conduct of the military administration in the occupied areas, the Imperial Army and Navy are closely and harmoniously cooperating with the commanders at the various fronts, and thanks to the speedy progress of the plans for military operations, the necessary line-up has been completed. Economic construction work is also under way as mapped out.

"The native inhabitants of every occupied area have heartily welcomed the Imperial Forces advancing into their territory, placed full confidence in them, and have shown willingness to cooperate with them in our economic construction work, so that peace is well maintained, and the remnant soldiers of the enemy forces have been mopped almost completely."

Referring to the steps taken with regard to the "Kakyo" or overseas Chinese, the Premier continued:—

"We have shown a stern attitude toward those who had manifested glaring hostility to Japan prior to the start of the war, while to those who have proved good and obedient, we have not only given jobs but are urging them to cooperate with Japan in the carrying out of her various measures. They have gradually come to understand Japan's real purpose and intention, and with their understanding have become very cooperative, and are prepared to contribute toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere."

Turning to the restoration of the major industries in the occupied areas, he said:

"The restoration work is satisfactorily under way, and we expect to get a local suply of practically all important materials."

Good Progress Made

Conditions in the areas under Japan's naval occupation are also said to be satisfactory.

The economic measures applied to the Southern Regions are being satisfactorily enforced for the primary objective of facilitating the perfect execution of the war. Since the outbreak of the present war, Japan's national economy has rapidly improved. Referring to the improvement, Finance Minister Kaya, in the course of his speech in the recent Special Session of the Imperial Diet, said:

"We cannot but feel reassured when we realize that our economic structure remains undisturbed despite the fact that we have abandoned our half-a-century old economic policy based on dependence on Britain and America and participated in a war unparalleled in history. The ultimate goal of our economy is not only the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere with our country as its mainstay but the construction of a new world economy. The establishment and maintenance of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere is the fundamental mission of all its units, requiring their whole-hearted and coordinated efforts."

Referring to the relative financial policy, he continued:

"It is essential that the settlement of accounts between an area within the Sphere and an outside area should be effected through the yen exchange in Tokyo."

Needless to say that this system dealing with the settlement of accounts has already been put into effect in Manchoukuo and China, linking the legal currencies in Manchoukuo and China with the yen at par. Thailand has also made arrangments with the Bank of Japan for the settlement of her accounts with Japan on the same basis, the baht being on a par with the yen. As Japan's military-notes issued in the occupied areas are based on the local currency, there is no need for her to make particular efforts to maintain the value of the latter. In the case of Manchoukuo and China and their currencies, there has been a great deal of difficulty in maintaining their value.

The reason that Japan must assume the leadership in keeping the financial market in the Sphere in satisfactory condition is that the necessity of promoting a rational relation between materials and funds (the problem of providing sufficient goods so that they can always be bought freely at an appropriate price), the Finance Minister explained.

He further stated that the exchange rates would be fixed in accordance with a new plan requiring the systematic and cooperative action of the inhabitants in the various districts in the Sphere, and that it is to be congratulated that Thailand took the lead in offering a hearty cooperation in the matter.

Cooperative Economy Necessary

For the construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere, a cooperative economy is necessary. In the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must evince an effective leadership as well as a cooperative spirit—we should refrain from a bureaucratic attitude and any measure involving wastefulness. No bureaucratic policy will serve our purpose in the construction of a Grossraumwirtshaft. It is understood that, in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions, not only military requirements but also civilian requirements are to be taken care of through a special military expense account which was recently set up. This measure itself is quite an intelligent one.

Premier Tojo, answering a question put to him at the recent session of the Imperial Diet, stated as follows:—

(1) All the nations in Greater East Asia must cooperate in perfect union, each putting forth its best effort, each fully mobilizing its manpower as well as its natural resources so as to strengthen the economic power of Greater East Asia as a whole. (2) The nations must improve to the utmost their respective defense power in the interest of the defense of Greater East Asia and to attain this end, mutual economic aid among the units of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is essential. (3) All the nations in the Sphere must share alike the joys and the sorrows of life.

Of the various points stressed by the Premier, that which calls for particular attention is the permanent maintenance of the foundations of the defense of Greater East Asia which shall be carried out without dependence upon another nation, this being the key-note in the construction of an adequately defended state in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Grossraumwirtshaft means the consummation of a self-contained state and the maintenance of every state or nation's economic life in a satisfactory condition. Thus it may be said that the construction of a Grossraumwirtshaft itself means the establishment of a state so highly defended that it can never be exposed to menace of any kind. President of the Planning Board, Teiichi Suzuki, explained the objects of the material mobilization plan after the War of Greater East Asia broke out as follows:—

(1) To gain a decisive victory in the present armed conflict, and to replete first of all the supply of war materials necessary for this purpose.

(2) To ensure the supplying power necessary for the repletion of war materials, and to give support to the relative industries to achieve this end.

(3) To supply the industries with goods considered absolutely necessary for the expansion of their productive power, essential for the execution of a protracted war.

(4) To ensure the stabilization of the nation's life.

Plenty of Foodstuffs

Agriculture Minister Ino, explaining the progress of the food problem now confronting Japan, states:

"The problem is approaching a satisfactory solution, thanks to the efforts of the rural communities supported by the general public toward increasing agricultural production. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, we were afraid that once the war had broken out, we might be unable to import foreign rice, and accordingly set up an urgent food program last fall, but thanks to the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Forces, we have been able to ensure the acquisition of an adequate rice supply, earlier than expected. We are now better stocked with foreign rice than before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It is dangerous, however, to depend upon an overseas supply of foodstuff, so we must secure adequate supplies of foodstuff in our homeland and in Manchoukuo as well as the latter's adjacent districts. As for the food resources in the Southern Regions, we intend to make them an auxiliary source of supply for our country. Even if the whole of the food resources in the Southern Regions be at our disposal, there will be no fear of our food-market being glutted from these regions, as we will effect a suitable distribution of the same in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is a matter for congratulation that along with speedy progress in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia the economic construction in the occupied districts is satisfactorily progressing.

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part VIII

The most celebrated of Hojo Soun's moral teachings was embodied in the "Twenty One Precepts of Hojo Family," which was in his days regarded as the finest code of conduct alike for samurai and plebeians of Kanto. They were copied and re-copied and memorized everywhere in Kanto as Moses's Ten commandments were by the Israelites. Every boy learning his first lessons in reading and calligraphy at his temple-school was taught this "Hojo's Twenty-One Precepts," and it continued to be the last word on moral wisdom till the beginning of the Tokugawa era when Iyeyasu supplanted it with a higher or more subtle ethical code, so in the course of the centuries following, it was well-nigh forgotten. We may, however, for curiosity's sake, unearth this old document and give it a cursory English translation, and if some of the articles seem a bit archaically naive to our more sophisticated philosophical minds, we have to take the will of their great author for the tamely deed of their words.

'Twenty-One Precepts of Hojo Family'

1. Believe in the Gods and Buddha.

2. Leave your bed early in the morning.

3. Retire to your bed before the fifth hour (about 9 p.m.). But get up at the hour of the tiger (sunrise) Quickly wash yourself and be fully dressed, and give your wife and servants their instructions concerning what they have to do during the day, and then proceed to your post in your Lord's mansion before the sixth hour (6 a.m.)

4. Before washing yourself in the morning, take a good look round your house, indoors and out, from the lavatory and stable to the gardens, giving instructions to your servants as to how various places should be swept and cleaned, and and then finish your ablution quickly.

5. Worship the Gods and Buddha every day, which is the duty of every human being.

6. Do not let your swords and clothing be over-fine or costly; wear such as may not disgrace your station.

7. Have your hair properly dressed even when you are at home, still more when you come into the presence of your Lord, or the place of your duty.

8. In presenting yourself before your Lord, do not rush forward in unmannerly haste.

9. If, however, your Lord speaks to you, when you are sitting far behind, promptly say, "Yes, my Lord," and then speedily go forward, noiselessly gliding on the floor, till you are close beside your master and respectfully listen to his words.

10. When you see your superiors talking, by the wayside, for instance, do not loiter near them, but speedily go to the other side.

Have Many Friends

11. There is wisdom in the old saying, "Have many friends and be safe." Learn to repose confidence in other persons.

12. Turn to good account little fragments of time you find between hours of your service in the course of day. Keep in your bosom always a book or some written documents which, when you have a little spare time, read—by stealth, not ostentatiously.

13. If you happen to come to a place where elders are in attendance on the Lord, bend your knees a little and press your hands straight down as you speedily pass.

14. In speaking to others, superiors or inferiors, do not utter a single or half a word of falsehood.

15. Those who do not know poetry are vulgar; learn how to compose verses.

16. Between the hours of your service learn to ride a horse. First practise to ride freely and then study the modes of horsemanship set by ancient masters.

17. Good friends to keep are comrades in learning and calligraphy. Bad friends to eschew are companions in Go, chess, flute-blowing and amusements.

18. On returning home, be sure to look round your house from the front gate to the stable at the back, and see that the main doors are closed.

19. At the sixth hour (about 7 p.m.) make fast all your doors, and after that open or shut them as people go in or out.

20. Before retiring, personally inspect every part of the house, especially the kitchen, and give your servants strictest instructions to eliminate every inflammable thing so as to prevent the outbreak of fire.

21. The importance of the samurai cultivating the Art of Letters and the Way of Warrior need not be repeated here. "Put the art of fighting on the right (place of first importance) and that of learning on the left" (place of second importance) was the motto of our great predecessors. Any person worthy of a man should combine the two accomplishments.

Hojo Soun died in his Nirayama Castle on July 15, 1519 in his 87th year, in the fullness of his victorious career, one of the most revered warrior princes that ever ruled in Kanto. His body was buried by his explicit will in the Soun-ji temple at Yumoto, Hakone which he had in his lifetime founded and endowed, and there a solid monument stands to his undying memory, together with other tombs commemorating his no less distinguished successors.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

National Polity of Nippon is Superb Example of Embodiment of Character of Oneness

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

V

(Continued From Yesterday)

When, from the viewpoint of the formation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Great Asia principle is given renewed attention it is of great historical interest to bring to light again this idea of oneness expounded by Hsun Tzu, whose teachings have become the artery of the cultural tradition of the Chinese people out of ancient China far ahead the time of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Also, concerning Indian culture which, containing multifarious truths, has witnessed a brilliant and wholesome development, it is of great significance to inquire into the principle of oneness as a realistic vein that creates a new life out of its cultural value. The principle of mutual adhesion of Buddhism in India may be mentioned as an instance of it. This is the principle which unifies individualistic oppositions, antagonisms and inconsistencies. It signifies the character of oneness of harmony, inseparability and unity. It calls upon people to abide by the principle of mutuality of oneself and others in the study of all things. It is the principle of recognizing equality in difference. It may be said that all fundamental principles of Buddhism are in opposition to the basic idea of individuality.

The national polity of Japan is a superb example of the embodiment of the character of oneness and the history of Japan is the record of its practice. However the Anglo-American concept of liberalism imported into Japan since the Meiji era must obviously be done away with as a harmful relic of the last century and as the bane of the present century.

What I have described above are only fragmentary examples of the ideas in China and India, but we may assert that the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia has a beacon-light as a "sphere for the development of life" because of the fact that there exists oneness in the histories, and cultures of the various nations and races in that sphere. It is also plain that within this sphere it is impossible for the leading State to exercise arbitrary political control over its component units.

It is a "sphere for the development of life" that makes the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia fundamentally different from the economic blocs of the Anglo-American pattern. The character of oneness of East Asia is based on the idea of giving life to all component individuals and as such it has been in practice. The fundamental principle of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia aims at the "sphere for the development of life for all." It is due to this fundamental characteristic that the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and all its nations and races can form themselves into a body which is highly spiritual and moral, instead of being a Machiavellian device with no high motives and ideas.

The fundamental concept of the legal order of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia which develops theoretically from the points enumerated above is based on the principle of equality in difference. It is nevertheless hardly necessary to say that this principle does not presuppose antagonism between individuals, as it is founded on the principle of oneness.

The difference which the principle of oneness recognizes is that difference exists between the component individuals, because they are either at different stages or in a special character of development. The differentiation is not in regard to the existence of life itself. There is nothing but equality for the existence of life as such. As a consequence, the differentiation thus made to conform with the different historical stages of development of all nations and races constituting the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia must be recognized as necessary for putting each in its proper place. Therefore, it should not form the ground for accepting inequality either from the concept of human right and treatment born of liberalism or from the guiding idea based on the principle of assimilation. In other words, this differentiation belongs to a category entirely different from that inequality to which one nation or race subjects another nation or race, as Britain and America have practiced so far, with a view to menacing its existence, squeezing its livelihood and curbing the development of its life. It comes simply from the difference or disparity existing between the nations forming the Sphere; it does not imply any differential treatment of life.

All nations and races are equal in that they are all allowed to maintain their existence and achieve their proper development. There is equality from the view-point of existence and development of the life of peoples of these nations, this does not mean, however, that all nations are uniformly put on exactly the same footing. There is difference between nations in respect to quality and ability, and this disparity automatically determines a status for each race, and each race is thus given its proper place and position. It may come about that some race seeks the development of its life as a component element of one particular State, some others form self-governing bodies and still others become completely merged in other races. It goes without saying that the independent States actually in existence or those nations which may become independent in future will maintain their independent existence and develop their own life or that their independence will be respected.

Again, although the principle of the development of life is equally recognized for all races, this principle itself does not operate to make immediately all equal or put them on an equal footing. It is the hypocritical and opportunist humanitarianism of the Anglo-American type to claim that it does. You might as well put a university student's uniform on a primary school boy and send him to the university for study. Such a reckless proceeding would be ruinous to the race concerned. The position which a race holds changes as its life develops, and this change is realized by the remarkable development of the race itself, and not by dint of an empty theory. Anyway, all races have their proper places under the principle of recognizing equality in difference. They live in accordance with what their respective positions dictate and they seek to achieve the development of their life. The guidance or leadership means to see that the principle of the development of life operates unshackled and exploitation based on the principle of assimilation is excluded so that the races may be helped to secure the development of their life and the races possessed of good quality and sufficient ability may be enabled to attain independence.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,431 dated October 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Achilles Heels in Monetary Standards, and America's Wartime Labor Power.

Asiana, Vol. 2, No. 17, October, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana Publishing House, Shanghai. Price 50 sen in Japan. With illustrations. The magazine is rich in the latest news items, covering the vast areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, besides those in India and Australia. Feature articles such as Sports, Education, Science, Music, Art, and Religion also are well included.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 42 dated October 17, 1942 (in Japanese.) Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Chungking and Northwestern China, Advance of Public Order in North China, Control and Order, Increased Production Policy of Coal, Australia's Economy Analyzed, and Triangle Relations Between America, Britain and Australia.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 7 dated October 15, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Feature articles: Heroes of Sydney Attack Make Silent Return Home, U.S. Sub. Sinks Lisbon Maru Carrying British Prisoners, Further Honor Granted to Imperial Army Units, Latin America's Cruelty Toward Japanese Revealed, Tokyo Is Fully Prepared For Any Attack From Air, Nation Told to Expect Report of Big Victory, Malaya Now Ready for Duty as Wing of East Asia Bloc, Mr. Takabayashi's Clock Room, Five Army Engineers, and Japan's Fighters Courageous.

Nippon; a monthly magazine, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tairiku Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Qualification of Conqueror, New Japanese Learning, Training at the Military Academy, and the Second Solomons Battle.